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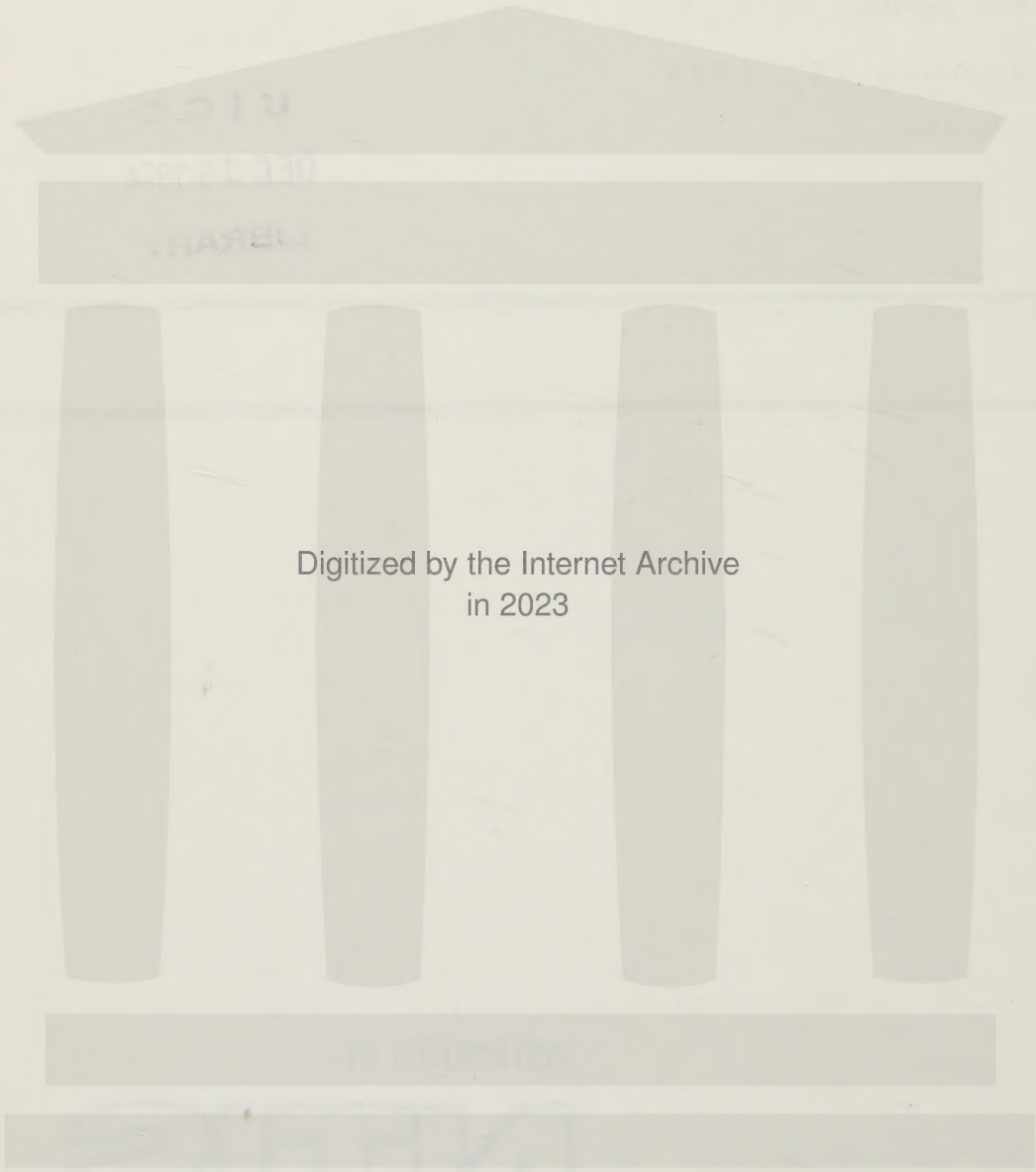

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDIES OF "THE DREAM OF THE RED CHAMBER"

Criticize the Bourgeoisie Without Respite

- a study of the "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber"

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1974)

Twenty years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao wrote a brilliant historical document "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber, which plays a great guiding role and is of far-reaching historical significance in the struggle waged by the proletariat to criticize the bourgeoisie in the period of socialist revolution and construction in our country.

Today, in conjunction with the experiences of struggle on the ideological and cultural fronts for the past twenty years, we once again study this historical document to understand more deeply its brilliant ideas and this will effectively give impetus to the current struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

I

Since The Dream of the Red Chamber saw print more than two hundred years ago, the struggle carried out around the novel has never ceased. This struggle has different social content and historical characteristics in different historical periods. However, in the final analysis, it is a manifestation of class struggle in the ideological sphere.

In 1954, the criticism of bourgeois idealism of the Hu Shih school caused by the question of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber was precisely an attack launched by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie on the ideological and cultural fronts under the dictatorship of the proletariat. This was the second great ideological struggle after the criticism of The Life of Wu Hsün since the founding of new China.

The struggle was the continuation of the protracted struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois ideologies since the founding of our Party and a reflection of the violent struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines at that time.

Between the early twenties and the thirties, Lu Hsün, the great standard-bearer of the cultural revolution in the period of democratic revolution in our country, had waged struggles against the new and old "Red-ologists" of the landlord and bourgeois classes. However, supported by the reactionary regime which was ruling old China and aided by the opportunist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming in the Party, the bourgeois "new Red-ologists" of the Hu Shih school had all along occupied the dominant position in the field of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber since the twenties. These "new Red-ologists" had inherited the skill of the "old Red-ologists" of the landlord class and borrowed some wornout weapons from the Western bourgeoisie to oppose Marxism. They spread the nonsense that The Dream of the Red Chamber was an "autobiography" expressing the writer's "remorse over his early love affairs," that it revealed the "friendship and sentiments of unmarried girls" and the "emptiness of things visible in a dream," that its style was one of "expressing grievances without indignation," that its value lay in its "plain naturalism" and so on and so forth. The "new Red-ology" of the Hu Shih school energetically publicized this subjective idealism--the reactionary viewpoint of pragmatism and the decadent bourgeois outlook on life and used it as an ideological weapon to corrupt the people and attack the proletariat.

In the first few years after the founding of new China, this "new Red-ology," instead of being subjected to criticism, continued to spread its influence unchecked. In 1950, when the young "nobodies" who, under the encouragement of the Party's general line in the transitional period, rose to open fire on it, they were suppressed and obstructed by such "big shots" as Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang. This was because the "new Red-ology" of the Hu Shih school suited the political needs of the bourgeoisie and the opportunist line in the Party at that time in their opposition to socialist transformation. Our great leader Chairman Mao attached great importance to this struggle. After the Kao Kang-Jao Shu-shih anti-Party League was smashed and victories scored in this two-line struggle, Chairman Mao wrote the "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" on October 16, 1954 to the Political Bureau of the CCP and the other comrades concerned. He issued a fighting call to the whole Party and initiated and led a revolutionary struggle for the proletariat to criticize the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere.

In the "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber Chairman Mao has profoundly generalized and summed up the rich experience of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology in the past few decades, especially after the founding of new China, and developed the Marxist doctrines concerning class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

With unfurled banners, this brilliant document has issued the fighting call to criticize the bourgeoisie. In order to enable the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure and insist on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to criticize the bourgeoisie. Chairman Mao points out, "Toward such bourgeois intellectuals as Yü P'ing-po, our attitude should naturally be one of uniting with them. But we should criticize and repudiate their erroneous ideas which poison the minds of young people and should not surrender to them."

This brilliant document has seriously and sharply criticized the chieftains of opportunism within the Party and incisively pointed out that certain "big shots" within the Party had shielded and supported the idealism of the Hu Shih school but obstructed and suppressed the "nobodies," thus enabling the "new Red-ology" of the Hu Shih school to continue to occupy the dominant position. "They form a united front with bourgeois writers on the basis of idealism and are willing captives of the bourgeoisie. It was almost the same when the films Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court and The Life of Wu Hsün were shown." This document has given warning to the "big shots": "The film Inside Story of the Ch'ing Court, which has been described by certain people as patriotic but is in fact a film of national betrayal, has not been criticized and repudiated at any time since it was shown all over the country. Although The Life of Wu Hsün has been criticized, up to now no lessons have been drawn; what is more, we have the strange situation in which Yü P'ing-po's idealism is tolerated and lively critical essays by "nobodies" are obstructed. This deserves our attention." What these "big shots" practiced was revisionism. Chairman Mao's letter is a summons to criticize the bourgeoisie as well as a mobilization order to open fire on the revisionist line within the Party.

This brilliant document has supported with great warmth the "nobodies" who dared to rise to criticize the bourgeois academic "authorities," praised their revolutionary actions and pointed out, "They are the first serious attack in over 30 years on erroneous views of a so-called authoritative writer in the field of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber." This is a tremendous encouragement to the broad masses who are standing up to criticize the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao's "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" has not only defined the correct orientation for the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber and revealed this struggle as the reflection of the two-line struggle within the Party, but has also laid down the correct guiding principle for Marxism to occupy the ideological sphere and the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie

in the superstructure including the various spheres of culture. Guided by this letter, a revolutionary struggle to criticise the idealism of the Hu Shih school has been unfolded on a full scale in literature, philosophy, history, education and the other fields. This struggle has expanded the ideological battlefield of Marxism and lent impetus to the deepening of socialist transformation.

II

The criticism of the bourgeois "new Red-ology" of the Hu Shih school does not portend that the class struggle in the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber has ended. In the twenty years after 1954, the struggle around The Dream of the Red Chamber has all along been continued.

"The victory of Marxism in the theoretical field has obliged its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists. Historical dialectics is like this." ("The Historical Fate of Marxist Doctrines" by Lenin) The revisionist trend of thought which inundated the international communist movement has also been manifested in the sphere of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber in our country. Although the bourgeois "new Red-ology" had been criticized, some people, aided and abetted by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, took over the reactionary standpoint which it propagated, gave it a new guise and gradually formed a revisionist school. Chou Yang, the chieftain of the sinister line in literature and art, was its arch representative. The salient feature of this school consisted in studying and reviewing The Dream of the Red Chamber from the revisionist standpoint under the cloak of Marxism on the theoretical basis of the theory of human nature of the landlord and bourgeois classes. It is another school of revisionist "Red-ology" appearing after the "old Red-ology" of the landlord class and the "new Red-ology" of the bourgeoisie. Backed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this revisionist school of "Red-ology" has dominated the sphere of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber for more than ten years.

What are the differences between Marxism and revisionism around the question of how to evaluate The Dream of the Red Chamber? What revisionist viewpoints has this revisionist school of "Red-ology" actually propagated?

The Dream of the Red Chamber is the best written of all Chinese classical novels. It is an outstanding political historical novel. Through the description of the rise and fall of the four big clans in the dying days of feudalism, it has profoundly reflected the class struggle and contradictions within the ruling classes at the time and unveiled the incurability of the reactionary feudal class on the decline and its inevitable doom of destruction. Although Ts'ao Hsueh-ch'in's subjective wish was not to "change heaven" but to "mend heaven," the principal value of The Dream of the Red Chamber lies in its anti-feudal political tendency and its critical spirit. Particularly, it starts from the standpoint of the rebels among the feudal class itself to criticize and expose the ethical code of feudalism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. The Dream

of the Red Chamber has brought to life the images of the bondservants who dare to fight back, the rebels among the feudal class and feudal nobility on the decline. The principal characters are all typical of one class or another. In studying The Dream of the Red Chamber, it is necessary to grasp Chapter Four, which is the general outline of the whole story. It is precisely this chapter that has truthfully revealed the various political relationships in the dying days of feudalism and started to develop the internal and external contradictions of the four big clans. The four big clans have hurried toward their decline in the process of the development and intensification of these external and internal contradictions.

However, Chou Yang, the arch representative of the revisionist school of "Red-ology" talked nonsense saying that The Dream of the Red Chamber was devoted to the "main theme of romantic love" and that the two main characters Chia Pao-yü and Lin Tai-yü were "true beings in the sense of human nature" who were "quite sincere" and "quite innocent." Peddling Chou Yang's reactionary views, others distorted The Dream of the Red Chamber into an "ode to love" and a "love tragedy." They also alleged that The Dream of the Red Chamber presented "what is progressive in orthodox Confucianism," the "people's aspirations for a rational happy life" and so on. In accordance with Chou Yang's will, The Dream of the Red Chamber, which is a political historical novel, was revised into a pathetic play of talented scholar and beauty and even made into a movie and shown on the screen. Liu Shao-ch'i was full of praise for this play and repeatedly said, "A good play, a good play."

Is The Dream of the Red Chamber a plitical-historical novel or is it an "ode to love" or a "love tragedy"? Does The Dream of the Red Chamber portray the rise and fall of four big clans or does it manifest the "theme of romantic love"? Does the principal value of The Dream of the Red Chamber lie in its anti-feudal political tendency and critical content or "what is progressive in orthodox Confucianism"? Are the principal characters in The Dream of the Red Chamber typical of certain classes or are they "true beings in the sense of human nature"? Is the general outline of the novel to be found in Chapter Four or elsewhere? These are some main differences between Marxism and revisionism on the question of evaluating The Dream of the Red Chamber.

The essence of these differences lies in whether one perseveres in applying the Marxist viewpoint, stand and method in evaluating The Dream of the Red Chamber or interprets it with the stand, viewpoint and method of revisionism, i.e., of the bourgeoisie. This brings out two diametrically opposed and sharply antagonistic ideological lines. Chou Yang started from the bourgeois reactionary standpoint and world outlook and openly alleged that The Dream of the Red Chamber "could be interpreted with the concept of human nature." He used "universal human nature" or "human nature in the abstract" to explain the social relations and images of the characters depicted in The Dream of the Red Chamber. Like the advocates of the bourgeois theory of human nature who had been denounced by Marx and Engels more than a century ago, the revisionist school of "Red-ology" "knows no other

'human relationships' 'of man to man' than love and friendship, and even then idealized." (The German Ideology) It has deprived the social relationships revealed in The Dream of the Red Chamber of the specific class content and left behind only some abstract relationships of love or human nature. But in the world there is only human nature of a class character but no human nature in the abstract. "We uphold the human nature of the proletariat and of the masses of the people, while the landlord and bourgeois classes uphold the human nature of their own classes, only they do not say so but make it out to be the only human nature in existence." Like the landlord and bourgeois classes, the revisionist school of "Red-ology" also makes out the human nature of the exploiting classes to be the only human nature in existence.

The experience of the international communist movement tells us that, in order to restore capitalism, modern revisionism invariably tries its utmost to substitute the "theory of human nature" for the Marxist class theory and use "humanitarianism" to temper with the teachings of scientific communism. In the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber, the revisionist "Red-ologists" have energetically played up the theory of human nature and humanitarianism of the landlord and bourgeois classes for the very purpose of meeting the counter-revolutionary political needs of the revisionists at home and abroad to introduce the "state of the whole people," "Party of the whole people" and "literature and art of the whole people."

The time when the revisionist school of "Red-ology" was uproarious and noisy was also the day of the resurgence of the bourgeois "new Red-ology." In the early sixties, when the revisionist "Red-ologists" ran wild with the backing of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the "Red-ologists" of the Hu Shih school who had already been criticized decked themselves up for another performance. Taking advantage of the bicentenary of the death of the author Ts'ao Hsueh-ch'in, they joined the revisionist "Red-ologists" in a restorationist farce that lasted as long as two years and acted in coordination with the farce to worship Confucius and pay homage to the sage at that time. Basing themselves on Hu Shih's claim of "autobiography," they basically did not bother to study the profound content and social significance of this political-historical novel but indulged in talks not substantiated by any evidence and engrossed themselves in finding out through textual research "where Takuan Yuan is in the capital." They were preoccupied with scholastic textual research in trivialities, and some people even ran around to excavate tombs and dig up graves. For a time, the atmosphere was heavily polluted and the clouds were tossed and thrown into disorder.

The revolutionary people had risen to struggle against and criticize the rule of revisionist "Red-ologists" and the restoration of the "new Red-ology" of the Hu Shih school, but were suppressed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Under the guidance of the Party's basic line and the radiance of the doctrine of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, like the turbulent waves of the great sea, has washed away the mire and criticized the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes. In the great cultural revolution,

the "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" written by Chairman Mao in 1954 was made public. It has sharpened the eyes of the broad masses of the people and greatly encouraged the revolutionary people to wage a struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the dictatorship of the revisionist black line in literature and art and toppled the rule of the revisionist "Red-ologists" as well as the bourgeois restoration of "new Red-ology."

III

The basic line of the Party tells us: The struggle between the two lines of Marxism and revisionism runs through the whole historical stage of socialism. After one black line is dug out still another black line may emerge. After smashing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, we have to carry out struggle against the counter-revolutionary line of Lin Piao.

The two-line struggle has never ceased and the struggle around the question of The Dream of the Red Chamber is still underway. Lin Piao did not read books or newspapers or documents and had no education at all. However, he was skilled in drawing up intrigues and plots. In order to usurp Party leadership, seize state power, change the Party's basic line, restore capitalism and set up a fascist dictatorship, Lin Piao and his sworn confederates directed people to collect many works of revisionist "Red-ology" and copy numerous passages from them. To these excerpts Lin Piao added many of his own "comments" to give vent to his implacable hatred toward the Party. In order to sum up counter-revolutionary experiences, Lin Piao also asked his sworn confederates to "look for diplomacy" from The Dream of the Red Chamber and they showed special interest in the characters of the reactionary classes on the decline that had been lashed under the pen of Ts'ao Hsüeh-ch'in. They lavished sympathy for the fate of Chia Cheng and Chia Yü-ts'un, drew lessons from their failure and searched for the secret of "preventing them from toppling the banner themselves" and the skill to uphold their "authority." They also styled Wang Hsi-feng and Hsüeh Pao-ch'ai as "positive characters" and wanted to learn from their reactionary ideas of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and conspiratorial means to usurp "power." The so-called "great wisdom seems like folly," "tolerance" and "ruthlessness" were all collected by them and treasured as magic weapons. The repulsive phenomena in The Dream of the Red Chamber exposed by the author with a critical attitude unexpectedly became treasures to Lin Piao and company. This has precisely exposed the reactionary features and repulsive souls of Lin Piao and company. In using an extremely reactionary stand and viewpoint to study The Dream of the Red Chamber, they aimed at pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety."

"The trap you have so cleverly laid has caused you your life." Following the continued deepening of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao's bourgeois headquarters were smashed and the "Red-ologist" comments of Lin Piao and his sworn confederates, like their other reactionary fallacies, have become our teaching materials by negative example.

"Historical experience merits attention." What revelation can we obtain from a review of Chairman Mao's "Letter Concerning Studies of The Dream of the Red Chamber" in conjunction with the struggle around the question of The Dream of the Red Chamber for the past twenty years?

Historical experience shows that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The bourgeois "new Red-ology" of the Hu Shih school was criticized and liquidated in 1954 precisely because under Chairman Mao's personal mobilization and leadership and the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, numerous "nobodies" had shattered the obstruction and sabotage of the revisionist black line in literature and art pushed by such "big shots" as Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang and initiated attacks against the bourgeoisie. However, after this struggle, Marxist rule had still not been established in the sphere of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber precisely because the counter-revolutionary revisionist line had exercised dictatorship over the proletariat in the sphere of literature and art. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao have been smashed, thus sweeping away the obstacles and creating conditions for the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber to advance along the Marxist orientation and road. However, further efforts are still needed in order to make a Marxist evaluation of The Dream of the Red Chamber. Today, in our study of The Dream of the Red Chamber, we must uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and consciously serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Historical experience also shows that "after the basic victory of the socialist revolution in our country, there are still a number of people who vainly hope to restore the capitalist system and fight the working class on various fronts, including the ideological one, and their right-hand men in this struggle are the revisionists." The struggle around the question of The Dream of the Red Chamber in the past twenty years has been a struggle between Marxism and revisionism and between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This struggle will go on for a long time in the future. Therefore, we can at no time forget that it is imperative to continuously persevere in launching criticism against the bourgeoisie and revisionism. With a strong feudalistic tinge, the bourgeoisie and revisionism in China are closely tied up with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Both the "new Red-ologists" of the Hu Shih school and the revisionist "Red-ologists" stink of the rotten doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Therefore, in order to thoroughly criticize the bourgeois and revisionist tendencies in the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber, we must carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a widespread, deep-going and sustained way.

Historical experience also tells us that in order to consolidate and develop the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the proletariat must continue to deeply occupy the economic, political, ideological and other spheres and "exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various cultural spheres." The sphere of the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber as well as the study

of classical literature as a whole has for a long time been a stubborn fortress under the control of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. In order to continue the revolution, the proletariat must, under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, use Marxism to occupy this battlefield. We must seriously read and study, get a good grasp of Marxism, strive to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study The Dream of the Red Chamber, and make a Marxist evaluation of this political-historical novel. We must adhere to the principle of "making the past serve the present," and make the study of The Dream of the Red Chamber serve the current actual struggle as well as the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the opposition to and prevention of revisionism. We should grasp The Dream of the Red Chamber as a model, and dissect the sparrow, thus further pushing the study of classical literature as a whole forward victoriously along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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MILITIA

China Scores Important Achievements in Militia Building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 8, 1974)

(NCNA October 7, 1974) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and idea of the people's war, militia building in China has constantly been strengthened, and the broad urban and rural militia organizations have been further consolidated. The great improvement of the military and political quality of the hundreds of millions of militiamen has played an ever greater role in the defense and construction of our motherland as well as in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The organization of the militia on a large scale and the implementation of system of armed forces based on the "three-in-one combination" of the field army, the local troops and the people's militia are the important components of Chairman Mao's idea of the people's war. In the war years of the past, the broad masses of militiamen actively participated in battles with the army, supported the front, consolidated the rear. They had performed meritorious service for the victory of the revolutionary war. After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, for many years and especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have actively and conscientiously strengthened militia building and further practiced the "three implementations" to organizational, political and military affairs, thus bringing about the consolidation and development of the militia organizations. The Party organizations in many places have carried forward the fine tradition of putting the whole Party in charge of military affairs and the armed forces. They persist in discussing political and military affairs, grasp cultural and military work, take the initiative in placing militia work on their agenda, and constantly study, arrange, examine and sum up their work to guarantee the exercise of centralized leadership in militia work. There have appeared the excellent situation of those at the higher and lower levels working in concert and the organization of the militia by the whole Party.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The practice of struggle in many areas have shown that in order to carry out well militia building, it is necessary to firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, again and again conduct education in Chairman Mao's military thought and military line, and criticize the interference and sabotage of the revisionist line.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class in Shanghai had conscientiously summed up their experience and lessons drawn from the two-line struggle in militia building, further reorganized the militia forces along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and built up the urban militia contingent with the industrial workers as the mainstay. This contingent of militiamen followed Chairman Mao's teaching that "our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must not be allowed to command the Party." Under the unified leadership of the Shanghai municipal committee of the CCP, they had waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the counter-revolutionary plot of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique that vainly attempted to usurp leadership in the militia and sabotage militia building.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of militiamen in Shanghai have conscientiously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, deeply criticized the reactionary program of Lin Piao for following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," criticized the criminal acts of Lin Piao and company in sabotaging the militia building, greatly enhanced their awareness of the line, and heightened their revolutionary fighting spirits.

At present, on the basis of a general readjustment of the militia organizations, the various plants, enterprises, organs and schools in Shanghai have expanded their armed basic-level militia organizations. Many factories and enterprises have also merged the militia with the public security, defense and fire-fighting organizations into a single unit for further strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party in militia and defense work. In order to govern the city in coordination with the working class, the whole city have also sent out over a thousand militia detachments deep into streets and lanes. Under the unified leadership of neighborhood Party committees, by making propaganda mong the masses, organizing the masses, closely relying on the masses, they have effectively dealt blows to the sabotage activities of the class enemies. In conjunction with the cadres, teachers and retired workers of the streets and lanes they have strengthened education for the young people and teenage youth, enhanced their ability to resist corruption, and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level.

Over the past year, many large and medium-size cities, such as Peking, Tientsin, etc., have conscientiously studied the experience of Shanghai, and reorganized and expanded the urban militia contingents with the industrial workers as the mainstay, and under the leadership of the Party, formed militia commands to actively organize the militiamen to participate in class struggle in society. In the broad countryside, all places have universally reorganized their militia organizations, adjusted and reinforced the militia cadres, and strengthened their leadership over the armed basic-level militiamen so that they can better play their role in the three great revolutionary movements. The urban and rural militia organizations in the various places have also expanded their anti-craft gun battalions and regiments as well as their detachments specialized in communications, anti-chemical warfare and anti-tank operations, thus further enhancing their combat power.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," the militiamen of all places have strengthened their military training in order to make proper preparations against aggressive wars. They seriously study Chairman Mao's ten great principles of operation and the traditional methods of fighting adopted by the militiamen of China in the years of revolutionary wars, and insist on combining productive labor with military training. They adopt the methods of combining small-scale, on-the-spot, dispersed and short-term training, give priority to the key sectors, and extensively launch mass military training activities. In the past year, the number of militiamen in the whole country participating in military training and the results of such training have surpassed those of any other year since the liberation. Through training, the tactical and technical levels of the broad masses of militia cadres as well as their ability to take command have greatly improved.

The militia battalion of the Liuchuang brigade in Chiyuan hsien, Honan Province, honored as the "fortress for river defense," combined production with military training. They participated in the construction of reservoirs and made use of the time before and after work to drill themselves in battle formation and to practice demolition by blasting rocks in the mountains. When they carried out planting on the banks of the Yellow river, they practiced shooting on boats during spring and autumn, and practiced swimming across the river armed to the teeth with the assistance of guards in summer. The Chaot'ung militia company of Haiyang hsien, Shantung Province, which was once awarded the glorious title of "Special Grade Model Village in Demolition," carried forward their glorious tradition of the war years. By concentrating the wisdom of the masses and actively carrying out activities to make new land mines, it not only has developed the techniques for making land mines against infantrymen from 20-odd kinds during the War of Resistance against Japan to over 70 kinds now, but also successfully trial made more than ten kinds of anti-tank mines. Through training, the armed basic-level militia regiment of Menyuan hsien in Tsinghai Province has prominently improved its combat effectiveness. The ten mounted companies of the whole regiment are able to assemble from the vast grassland of over 8,600 square kilometers in one day and one night to wait for assignments after the order is given although their homes are scattered and it is rather difficult to communicate and get in touch with them. They are thus able to "come forward when summoned, and fight when they have come."

Following the strengthening of militia building, the broad masses of militiamen have incessantly rendered new contributions to the defense of our motherland, and the struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the fronts of coastal defense and frontier defense, the militiamen of all nationalities and the garrison forces there stand on sentry and perform patrol duties together. They guard the outposts and the sentry boxes for frontier defense with redoubled vigilance and are prepared at all times to wipe out those enemies who dare to invade us.

In January this year, in the battle for self-defense at the Hsisha Islands, the militiamen of the Hsisha and the PLA fought shoulder to shoulder to smash the armed invasion launched by the Saigon authorities of South Vietnam and defend the territorial sovereignty of our motherland. In March, when the Soviet revisionist clique dispatched an armed reconnaissance plane to the area of Hapaho hsien in our Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region to carry out espionage activities, the local militiamen cooperated with the frontier defense forces and captured on the spot the intruding enemies, thus upholding the dignity of our motherland, and once again demonstrating the power of the people's war.

In the hinterland of our motherland, the broad masses of militiamen fear neither hardship and danger, nor the hot summer and cold winter. In cooperation with the public security departments, they guard day and night the mines, railroads, railroad stations, bridges, warehouses and other important installations in order to safeguard the state properties. The militiamen of all places also cooperate with the working class to administer the cities. They have played a very important role in the socialist revolution in the political, ideological and economic spheres, in hitting at the sabotage activities of the class enemies, in maintaining public safety, and in protecting the interests of the people. The masses of the people praise them as the "iron fists of the dictatorship of the proletariat and people's soldiers not in uniform."

In the sector of productive labor, our militiamen also form a contingent of shock troops who actively contribute to socialist construction. They enthusiastically throw themselves into the mass movements for "learning from Tach'ing in industry," and "learning from Tachai in agriculture," wage hard and bitter struggles, bravely shoulder heavy burdens, dare to shatter difficulties trying in production, and compete to be trail blazers in technical reforms. Many important engineering projects in the whole country have been carried out with the participation of the organized militiamen. When the Hunan-Kweichow Railway was under construction, 71 militia regiments and 280,000 militiamen participated in the battle. In the engineering project to divert the Wei River at the Paochi Gorge in Shensi Province, 160,000 militiamen from 14 hsien joined the battle. After two years of fighting, they triumphantly completed the Wei River diversion project and brought over 1,700,000 mow of upland fields under irrigation. The militiamen from various places have also played a very important role in rescue operations, in transforming fields in the mountains and in reclaiming land from the sea.

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UNITED FRONT

Shang Chen Leaves Shanghai for Japan

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 23, 1974)

mr. shang chen left shanghai for japan this afternoon after visiting various places in the country.

before his departure from shanghai, mr. shang chen was honoured at a banquet given by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang shao-yung.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chang chen-ya and chen wei-tung.

after leaving peking on october 16, he came to honan and kiangsu provinces where he visited the red flag canal in linhsien county, a project built for harnessing the yellow river in chengchow and the nanking petro-chemical works. he also paid homage to dr. sun yat-sen mausoleum, toured scenic spots and historical sites and met his old friends and relatives. mr. shang chen was met and feted by leading members of provincial and municipal revolutionary committees.

FRIMARY EDUCATION

East China Mountainous Commune Develops Primary Education

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 24, 1974)

all school-age children in the mountain-side yenshan people's commune in east china's fukien province are attending school. before the cultural revolution, only half of them attended school.

in addition to universal primary school education, the commune has set up its first middle school in 1969, and an agricultural school last year with three courses: agronomy, forestry (including tea and fruit tree growing), and animal husbandry and veterinary surgery.

a 67-year-old peasant of the commune said: "this is the result after chairman mao gave us poor and lower-middle peasants the right to run school."

before liberation, there was only one complete primary school in the area within hundred miles. it was attended by children of landlords and rich peasants. for generations, the poor and lower-middle peasants had no right to attend school, let alone running school.

progress in education was made under the leadership of the party and chairman mao after liberation. but owing to interference by the revisionist line on education pushed by liu shao-chi and company, the poor and lower-middle peasants' enthusiasm for developing education was dampened. most regular schools were set up in the plains. by 1965, there were still only 27 full-time primary schools for the 102 villages scattered in the mountainside commune, and only half of the school-age children were enrolled.

the number of primary schools has increased from 27 to 67 since 1968, the year when chairman mao issued the directive that in the countryside schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. this helped bring into full play the initiative of the poor and lower-middle peasants. in order to run schools well, the commune first set up a school management committee made up of leading members of the commune and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association, and leading members of the communist youth league and women's union. all production brigades established school management groups. production team leaders in charge of politics and leading members of the poor and lower-middle peasants' association branches are put in charge of the schools run by the production teams.

the first thing the poor and lower-middle peasants did in running school was to set up various kinds of schools according to local conditions so that the scattered villages have their own schools in the neighbourhood.

the hunglu production brigade includes two villages located on a mountain nearly 1,000 metres above sea level and more than five kilometres away from the seat of the production brigade. a virgin forest separates the villages from the seat of the brigade and the mountain routes are steep. school was unknown in these two mountain villages. the brigade's school management committee organized a mobile school for the eight school-age children in the two villages.

among the 21 pupils in a production team, twelve are part-time cowherds. the school set up a class for these cowherds. the teachers taught the cowherds lessons while the cattle grazed in the fields.

the hsuhsi production brigade set up an evening school and an early morning class for pupils who have to stay home in the day to look after their kid brothers or sisters while their parents are working in the fields. some brigades and teams have added kindergartens to their schools.

old poor and lower-middle peasants are invited to the schools to tell the pupils how bitter life was in the past in contrast to today's happiness. some schools organized teachers and pupils to make investigations in people's communes and write family and village histories so that the pupils are aware of class struggle and will not forget their class origin. pupils are organized to do farm work on experimental plots and learn to love physical labour from childhood and know how to do farm work more scientifically.

the commune, brigades and teams selected and trained teachers from among sons and daughters of poor and lower-middle peasants or city students now settled in the countryside to meet the needs for teachers. half of the school teachers in the commune are trained in this way and recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

RISING INDUSTRIAL TOWNS

Rising Industrial Town in South China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 24, 1974)

shaokuan, a small town in south china's kwangtung province, has become a rising industrial centre.

situated in the northern part of the province, the town boasts of more than 270 small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, covering metallurgy, machine building, electricity, cement, insecticides, chemicals and textiles. they offer more than a hundred lines of products. half of these factories have been built since the great proletarian cultural revolution started. the city's industrial output last year was 162 times that for 1949, the year of china's liberation, or four times that for 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

before liberation, shaokuan had only a few private-owned small factories making cigarettes and matches.

the city has developed its industry by adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. of the equipment in use, only a small portion was supplied by the state while the larger part was built by local workers. almost every factory has made complete sets of equipment for itself.

the city's air compressor plant used to be a manufacturer of simple tub cars with only 11 dilapidated pulley lathes. to meet the needs in expanding the mining industry, the workers constructed 97 general-purpose lathes and special machines by indigenous methods. last year they started to mass-produce air compressors, speed reducers, crushers and other mining equipment.

the shaokuan iron and steel plant, a small but fairly comprehensive enterprise, was completed in a short time in the cultural revolution. its construction got underway in the great leap forward of 1958 but was later called off through the interference of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in the cultural revolution, the workers and staff built a steelmaking shop in three months and then put up a steel rolling shop, a refractory material shop and an oxygen-making shop, plus three blast furnaces and a battery of coke ovens. the plant now makes special steel, stainless steel, high speed tool steel and ball bearing steel.

industrial development has created a growing number of workers who now make up over half of the population. many advanced workers have been promoted to leading posts.

noted steelmaker chang han-ming has been elected deputy secretary of the party committee of the shaokuan casting and forging mill. as a leading cadre, he still does physical labour among the workers.

young woman worker yu chin-mei joined the shaokuan textile mill in 1969. she conscientiously studied chairman mao's works and other marxist-leninist classics and quickly mastered professional skills. because of her achievements in production, she was elected a model worker of the city. she is now secretary of a workshop party branch.

INNER MONGOLIA

Traditional Fairs Held in Inner Mongolian Pastoral Areas

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 23, 1974)

many banners (counties) and people's communes in the stockbreeding areas in the inner mongolian autonomous region, north china, have held traditional "nadam" fairs since the beginning of this autumn to celebrate achievements in revolution and production attained under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

such traditional fairs have been held annually by the mongolians for centuries. "nadam" literally means "pastime" in mongolian. but, in the dark old society it meant pleasure seeking for a handful of aristocrats and herdowners and an opportunity for villainous merchants to cheat and extort more money from the customers. it is only since liberation that the "nadam" has become a joyous festival for the mongolian working people.

this year's fairs with varied and colourful programmes attracted a greater number of people than previous years. they were held on the grasslands near the seat of banners and people's communes. on sale at the fairs' temporary stores and stalls were bicycles, wrist watches, sewing machines, transistor radio sets and manufactured goods as well as green grocery. there were also counters for mongolian gowns, riding boots, saddles, sabres and other articles the mongolian herdsmen like.

herdsmen flocked to the fairs in national costume. sports programmes included traditional events of horse racing and mongolian-style wrestling as well as basketball and volleyball matches, tug of war and marksmanship events.

ulanmuchi caravan troupes (barnstorming socialist cultural troupes) gave performances and film projecting teams gave shows at the fairs.

banners and people's communes at the fairs summed up their achievements and experience in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they reviewed their achievements in the past year by holding exhibitions, discussions and meetings.

sixteen banners in stockbreeding areas added 735,000 heads of animals in the first nine months of this year, compared with the same 1973 period, showing a net increase of 5.4 per cent in livestock.

outstanding collectives and advanced herdsmen coming to the fore in revolution and production were cited and awarded at the fairs. the paiyinkangkai production team was cited at the nadam fair of paoketawula commune in silinghol league. it used to be a poor team engaged in animal husbandry with inferior grazing grounds before the great proletarian cultural revolution. patu, secretary of the team's communist party branch, led the multi-national herdsmen in sinking wells on the arid grasslands during the cultural revolution. as a result all grazing grounds have wells and animals multiplied every year. four-fifths of the production team's once mobile grazier groups have settled their flocks in good pastures. the collective economy has been strengthened and developed and the commune members earned more every year. the team now has tractors, fodder cutters, wool shearing machines and pumps.

grazier woman nanszulama of the pilichike production team in wulichi commune has tended sheep flocks for the collective with remarkable success eight years running. one hundred ewes gave birth to 100 or even more lambs and all survived. her warm love for the country and the collective and her achievements in tending sheep for the revolution has been praised by people of various nationalities.

this year's nadam fairs reported general sales increases, showing the herdsmen's increasing purchasing power thanks to excellent results in livestock breeding. they also sold to the state more animal by-products, local products and sideline produce. the state purchase prices increased this year.

Minority Cadres Make Progress in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 24, 1974)

the inner mongolian autonomous region in north china now has over 23,000 cadres of minority nationalities, mostly mongolians. this is 30 per cent more than the total in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

training cadres of national minorities en masse forms an important part of china's policy of regional autonomy in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

among members of the regional party committee, mongolians and other minority nationalities account for 19 per cent. in the leading organs of the autonomous region, leagues and cities, they account for over 20 per cent; in many banners and counties, 50 per cent; and in pastoral communes, 70-80 per cent.

the growing contingent of minority cadres shows that the mongolian and other working people enslaved by the reactionary ruling classes for generations today enjoy the rights of being masters of the country in socialist china led by the communist party.

the minority cadres include elderly veterans of the revolutionary wars, middle-aged cadres tempered in the political movements after liberation and young people emerged during the cultural revolution.

most of them are from families of slaves or poor herdsmen in the old society. familiar with the conditions of their own nationalities, they have close connections with the masses. all of them are highly conscious of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and are dedicated to serving the people and leading them in taking the socialist road.

namula, first secretary of the party committee of the hsianghuang banner who joined the revolution in 1946, has carried forward the fine traditions of forging close links with the people and working at the grassroots level.

since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began earlier this year, he has led 140 cadres of the banner and the communes in publicizing the significance of this movement among the masses. they took the lead in criticizing the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique and its reactionary programme of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites".

the multi-national people of the banner unite closely and both revolution and production go on well, thanks to the movement. last spring the cadres and the people waged a hard struggle against the disasters caused by the worst snowstorm since liberation. in the end animal husbandry still prospered.

during the cultural revolution, the autonomous region has promoted around 1,000 minority cadres to the commune level and above from among the workers, poor and lower-middle herdsmen as well as grassroots cadres.

thirtyseven-year-old paojihletai, a commune member in 1958, is now member of the central committee of the chinese communist party, standing committee member of the inner mongolian autonomous region party committee, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and first secretary of the wushenchao banner party committee.

paojihletai organized a youth shock brigade right after the wushenchao commune was formed in 1958 to remove a fatal enemy of sheep and cattle -- a

poisonous weed which the feudal rulers worshipped as the "divine grass". that year the commune weeded 28,000 hectares and registered a big increase in animal husbandry.

the young woman later became the party branch secretary of a brigade under the commune. she joined the masses in turning a large tract of desert into pastureland.

tempered in the cultural revolution, paojihletai has heightened her consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. she was elected member of the party central committee at the ninth congress in 1969 and tenth congress in 1973.

she has kept the fine quality of working among the masses in spite of her promotion. she joins the people in planting trees, removing poisonous weeds and controlling desert. ten times in the past three years, she took cadres of the wushenchao commune to call on herdsmen at the production teams, spread mao tsetung thought and the party's policy and examine measures adopted against dry spells which hit the commune for three successive years. in 1974 the commune's total number of animals nearly doubled that in 1958.

the autonomous region has since liberation set up eight institutes of higher learning, from which 5,000 students of minority nationalities have graduated. minority students enrolled in the institutes exceed one-fifth of the total in the past four years.

special attention has been paid to the training of minority women cadres who now number 5,700 in the region.

a number of administrative personnel and technicians have been trained for the region's growing industry in addition to 50,000 workers from former nomadic mongolians and other nationalities. there are now 30 per cent more technicians of minority nationalities than in 1965.

FRUIT GARDENING IN TIBET

Fruit Trees Grow Well on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 23, 1974)

fruit trees are growing well in the tibetan highlands where hardly any were planted before.

saplings from other parts of china have been acclimatized in the middle and lower reaches of yalu tsangpo river, tibet's main waterway, and the valleys of its tributaries and in the chinsha, nuchiang and lantsang river valleys in eastern tibet. experimental fruit gardening proved successful in places 4,000 metres above sea level in western tibet. arid areas on the "roof of the world" have been turned into orchards.

fruit now growing in tibet includes apples from northeast china, peaches from shanghai and pears from anhwei province, east china. apples are a favourite of the local people, and more than 30 kinds of good saplings have been brought in. the output this year increased by 40 per cent over the big crop last year, and the top yield reaches 420 kilograms per tree.

all this has opened up bright prospects for high-altitude fruit gardening in china. it is also important for building up a new socialist tibet and developing the country's other frontier regions.

before liberation, under reactionary feudal serfdom, fruit trees were extremely rare on the tibetan plateau and could be found only in some gardens of the three manorial lords (the reactionary tibetan local government, the nobility and the monasteries). soon after the peaceful liberation of tibet, fruit saplings from other parts of china were planted in lhasa to cater for the local people. since 1959, when the armed rebellion of the traitorous dalai clique was crushed and democratic reform carried out, the state has sent in pomological technicians and large numbers of good saplings from liaoning, shantung, hopei and honan provinces. dozens of state-owned orchards appeared.

the rise of people's communes, which now embrace over 90 per cent of tibetan townships, gave much impetus to local fruit production. diversifying their economy, many communes established collective orchards. the emancipated serfs were particularly glad to taste the first fruits they had grown by themselves.

tibetan and han pomological technicians joined gardeners and emancipated serfs in scientific experiments to probe into the laws governing fruit growth in highlands. they have built nurseries and bred more than 200,000 saplings since the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

party organisations at all levels pay special attention to training gardeners and pomological technicians of the tibetan nationality. training classes and visits to fruit-producing areas in other parts of china are organized for this purpose. a first generation of tibetan pomological technicians, numbering several hundred, are already working in the orchards.

RURAL TRANSPORT

Rural Transport Improves in Shantung

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 23, 1974)

mechanized or semi-mechanized means of transport are replacing manual labour in rural areas in shantung province, east china.

among the modern means of transport are cargo boats, tugboats, motor tricycles, baby trucks, tip cars and hoists. they have been built by workers of transport enterprises in the province in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance since the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

taking into account those supplied by the state, the total number of trucks in the counties and communes in the province is now six times that in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution, and the number of other motor vehicles has grown 50 times.

the transport volume handled by mechanized means averages 50 to 60 per cent of the total in counties and towns and exceeds 90 per cent in tsingtao, tzupo, weifang and tehchou.

these improvements have enabled transport enterprises in counties and communes to handle a growing proportion of the transport volume within the province. in the first half of this year, they shared 80.3 per cent of the total volume as against 65 per cent in 1964 and 78.9 per cent in 1973.

state transport companies in the cities and counties and transport stations in the people's communes, with a total of 100,000 workers, are effectively promoting the exchange of goods between town and country. they carry pesticides, chemical fertilizer, farm machines, coal and articles of daily use to the countryside and send grain, fish, fruit and other rural products to the cities.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Minister Receives Leaders of Chinese Engineering and Technical Team

(NCNA-English Kabul, Oct. 23, 1974)

abdul qayoum wardaki, afghan minister of mines and industries, today received wen chu-ho, leader, and liu wen-hui and chang li-yeh, deputy leaders of the chinese engineering and technical team engaged in the expansion of the bagrami textile mill.

minister wardaki warmly praised the chinese engineers and technicians for the contributions they had made and enquired about the expansion of the textile mill. "our cooperation with the people's republic of china, our great and friendly neighbour, is very fruitful," he said.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

the australian exhibition closed here today. more than 170,000 people had visited the exhibition since it opened on october 11.

during the exhibition, australian friends on the exhibition group held trade talks and technical discussions with chinese organisations concerned and scientists. documentary films about the developments of industry, agriculture and science in australia were shown on the exhibition. as announced by dr. james cairns, deputy prime-minister and minister for overseas trade of the australian federal government, the australian pedigreed sheep and stud cattle on display were presented to the chinese people in token of friendly sentiments of the australian people for the chinese people.

while in peking, the australian friends visited rural people's communes, factories, schools, a hospital and a kindergarten. they also saw theatrical

performances and film shows and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

s. burton, director-general of the australian exhibition, gave a reception here this evening to thank the chinese staff members working for the exhibition.

Chinese Cane-Sugar Industry Technology Study Group Leaves for Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1974)

a 5-member chinese cane-sugar industry technology study group led by yang tzu-chen left kwangchow today for a study tour of australia in accordance with an item of china-australia cultural, scientific and technological exchange for 1974.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador Officially Presents Gift Pandas to British People

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 23, 1974)

chinese ambassador sung chih-kuang, on behalf of the chinese government, officially presented a pair of giant pandas, a gift of the chinese government to the british people, at a ceremony held at the london zoo today.

the gift was officially accepted by the duke of edinburgh, president of the london zoological society.

among those present at the ceremony were edward heath, former british prime minister and leader of the conservative party, goronwy roberts, parliamentary under-secretary of state at the foreign and commonwealth office, and zuckerman, secretary of the zoological society of london.

the chinese ambassador and the duke of edinburgh spoke at the ceremony. the duke thanked the chinese government for the gift to the british people. he said the pandas would be well cared for in britain.

the duke and the ambassador exchanged gifts at the ceremony. afterwards, they met the keepers in charge of the gift pandas.

the giant pandas, ching-ching and chia-chia, were brought to london on september 14. they have since drawn more than 150,000 visitors, twice as many as visited the zoo in the comparable periods in the past years.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Shanghai Football Team Visits Dahomey

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

the chinese shanghai football team headed by wu hsiang-tung left dahomey for togo yesterday after a friendly visit to dahomey, according to a report from cotonou.

after its arrival on october 15, the team played two matches with the dahomeyan dragon and eagle teams in porto-novo and cotonou respectively. their performances were warmly received by the spectators.

on october 21, vincent guezodje, minister of education, culture, youth and sports of dahomey received and had a friendly talk with the team members. the same evening, chinese ambassador to dahomey ku hsiao-po gave a reception for the team's visit. minister vincent guezodje, other government officials and friends from the sport circles were present.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Arrive in Loyang from Sian

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 23, 1974)

poul hartling, prime minister of the kingdom of denmark, mrs. elsebeth hartling and their party arrived in loyang from sian by special train this morning for a visit in the company of li shui-ching, minister of the chinese first ministry of machine building.

loyang, which was the capital of nine dynasties in chinese history, has since liberation developed

into a new industrial city with a population of more than half a million.

today, the city of loyang was bathed in an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and denmark, with the national flags of both countries flying over the railway station. the distinguished danish guests received a rousing welcome at the railway station from liu hung-wen, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, and kung li, pien chao-yi, hsieh li and li feng-chi, vice-chairmen of the loyang municipal revolutionary committee.

as the special train carrying prime minister and mrs. hartling and the other distinguished guests pulled into loyang station early this morning, the station platform and plaza immediately became a scene of jubilation. waving bouquets, singing and dancing, brightly clad welcomers shouted slogans of welcome in expression of their friendly sentiments to the honoured guests from scandinavia. the danish guests were so overjoyed that they time and again waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

the distinguished guests then drove for a visit to the tungfanghung tractor plant in the city. designed to produce a single type of tractor, the plant has increased the variety of its products and extended production during the great proletarian cultural revolution as the workers and technicians transformed the designs of products, technical processes and equipment in the spirit of independence and self-reliance. the plant's output last year was more than double the peak before the cultural revolution.

prime minister and mrs. hartling and their party made a round of the two general assembly workshops and watched performances of new tractors just rolling off the assembly line. chi wen-chuan, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, presented the distinguished guests with a model tractor on behalf of the entire membership of the plant.

the guests later made an excursion to the lungmen (dragon gate) grottoes, reputed as one of china's stores of ancient art treasures. located 12 kilometres south of loyang, the lungmen grottoes are distributed over a distance of 1,000 metres from south to north on the sheer cliffs that hem the yi river in between. carving of the cave temples began in 495 a.d. during the northern wei dynasty and lasted well over 400 years. the distinguished guests from denmark admired the art of sculpture in several major grottoes where the lively stone statues stand as monuments of the wisdom and creativeness of the labouring people in ancient china.

prime minister and mrs. hartling and their party left loyang at noon today for chengchow where they boarded a special plane for kweilin in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china. seeing them off at chengchow airport were keng chi-chang, wang wei-chun and liu hung-wen, vice-chairmen of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, chang chun-ching, chairman of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned including tang chi-shan and wen hsiang-lan.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Arrive in Kweilin from Chengchow

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Oct. 23, 1974)

prime minister poul hartling of the kingdom of denmark, mrs. elsebeth hartling and their party arrived in kweilin from chengchow by special plane this afternoon in the company of li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

the distinguished danish guests were given a hearty welcome at the airport by liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, chung feng, chairman of the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee, and two thousand people of various nationalities in kweilin.

the main streets and tall buildings in kweilin today donned streamers of welcome. the airport flew the national flags of china and denmark. when prime minister and mrs. hartling walked round to meet the welcomers, youngsters in the holiday best of various nationalities put up dances to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests. prime minister and mrs. hartling clapped enthusiastically in response.

liu chung-kuei and chung feng hosted a banquet in the evening in honour of prime minister and mrs. hartling. minister li shui-ching and danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan attended.

in his toast, liu chung-kuei, on behalf of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee and the people of various nationalities in kwangsi, extended a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. hartling and the other distinguished danish guests on their visit to kweilin. liu chung-kuei said that, together with all other people in the country, the people

of various nationalities in kwangsi would make further contributions to the promotion of the friendship between the people of china and denmark.

in return, prime minister hartling thanked the people of kweilin for their heart-warming reception. he said: "we have now been five days in china and we have seen remnants of the venerable history of the great china; we have seen the new life of the chinese people as it unfolds in the people's republic; we have seen the hard-working and successful chinese agriculture and the splendid efforts to build up a modern industry for china." in conclusion the danish prime minister wished constant development to the friendship between the people of denmark and china.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Enjoy Boat Excursion in Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Oct. 24, 1974)

prime minister poul hartling of the kingdom of denmark, mrs. elsebeth hartling and their party today enjoyed the enchanting landscape along the lichiang river in a boat excursion from the city of kweilin to yangshuo on its outskirts.

known for its scenic beauty, kweilin is an ancient city dating back well over 2,000 years when the kweilin prefecture was first established under the chin dynasty. the elegant hills, limpid rivers, fancy rocks and wonderful caves in this area have long enjoyed the repute of being matchless in the world. the lichiang river that coils its way through kweilin is in itself a centre of attraction with its crystal-clear water and the galaxy of wondrous, emerald peaks shooting up like pinnacles along its banks.

in exuberant spirits, prime minister and mrs. hartling and the other distinguished guests feasted their eyes on the scenery along the picturesque river from aboard their yacht all along the course of the excursion. the trip was made still more lively as passengers aboard passing ships greeted the danish guests with enthusiastic applause to which prime minister and mrs. hartling waved their happy acknowledgement. when the yacht docked at yangshuo, the distinguished danish guests received a warm welcome from leading members of the yangshuo county revolutionary committee and local inhabitants.

the honoured guests also made a trip to the reed flute cave, rediscovered and turned into a new rest resort

since liberation. prime minister and mrs. hartling had a stroll in the cave and enjoyed the myriad of fantastic natural sights formed by stalactites, stalagmites and stones in the shape of columns, curtains and flowers.

the distinguished danish guests were accompanied on the outings by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and chung feng, chairman of the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee.

later prime minister and mrs. hartling and their party attended a soiree in kweilin at which songs, dances and acrobatics were presented by local artists and acrobats.

Chinese Scientists Delegation Leaves Denmark for Home

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 23, 1974)

the chinese scientists delegation left copenhagen for home today after a friendly visit to denmark, according to a report from the capital of that country.

the delegation is led by hu han, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the institute of genetics under the chinese academy of sciences and permanent council member of the chinese society of agricultural crops.

the delegation arrived at copenhagen on october 12 after a visit to finland. bengt stroemgren, director of the danish academy of sciences-letters, was present at the airport to greet and see off the delegation. he also feted the chinese guests.

the danish foreign ministry also gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

during its stay in denmark, the chinese delegation exchanged views on scientific and technical exchanges between the two countries with representatives of the danish academy of sciences-letters and other research institutes concerned.

chang ke-jen, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy to denmark, gave a reception on october 21 in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Foreign Minister Cables Condolences on Passing Away of Iraqi Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei sent a message yesterday to the foreign ministry of the republic of iraq, tendering profound condolences on the untimely death of shadhel taqa, foreign minister of the republic.

foreign minister taqa died of illness on october 20.

calling at the iraqi embassy in peking this morning to tender condolences on the death of foreign minister taqa were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the foreign ministry's western asian and northern african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the ministry's protocol department. iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and embassy officials were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND ITALY

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Italy (M-L)

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this evening with the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) led by fosco dinucci, general secretary of the party.

attending the meeting were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members and staff members of sections concerned under the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, including li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung, chu shih-lun, hsia fang-lin and lu hui-hsiang.

after the meeting, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of the italian comrades.

Delegation of Central Committee of Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist) Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1974)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) led by fosco dinucci, general secretary of the party, left here by air today for a visit to kwangchow on its way home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as well as li hsiao-pai, mao pao-chung and other comrades.

chu shih-lun, leading member of a division concerned under the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, is accompanying the delegation on its visit to kwangchow.

the delegation had also visited shanghai and soochow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chao Pu-chu Fetes Japanese Friend Mrs. Eijun Otani and Her Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

chao pu-chu gave a banquet here this evening in honour of japanese friend takako otani, widow of the late mr. eijun otani, and her relatives. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

mr. eijun otani was adviser to the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and honorary president of the forum of japanese religious believers friendly to china. he made tireless efforts and positive contributions during his lifetime to the promotion of japan-china friendship and the friendly interchanges between religious circles of the two countries.

attending the banquet were hsiao hsien-fa, leading member of the bureau of religious affairs under the state council, and leading members of organizations

concerned including hsieh ping-hsin, sun ping-hua and ku chin-hsin.

mrs. eijun otani and her party arrived here at noon today for a friendly visit to china.

West Japan Harbors Friendship Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 23, 1974)

the 9-member west japan harbours friendship delegation led by masaharu matsuura, vice-mayor of kitakyushu, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

during their stay in china, the japanese friends toured peking, talien, tientsin, kwangchow and shanghai where they visited harbours, factories, people's communes and schools. they were well entertained everywhere.

Sian Municipality Friendship Delegation of China Welcomed in Kyoto

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 23, 1974)

the sian municipality friendship delegation of china was accorded a warm welcome at a meeting in kyoto called yesterday by the municipal government and the executive committee for reception of the delegation.

over 2,000 people attended the meeting. among them were mayor of kyoto motoki funabashi, speaker of the kyoto municipal assembly shigeya fukushima, zenryu tsukamoto, president of the kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and kiyoshi inoue, professor at kyoto university.

also present were li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and leaders of the kyoto association of chinese residents.

in his speech at the meeting, mayor motoki praised the role played by kyoto and sian in the history of friendly contacts between japan and china in the past 2,000 years. he said, "the formation of friendly ties between kyoto and sian is a new step in the friendly contacts between the two cities and a new chapter in their annals."

in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius, the mayor said, sian has made great achievements. the friendship between the people of the two cities will be further strengthened in the light of the spirit and principle of the japan-china joint statement. he pledged to make further efforts for the early conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty between japan and china.

leader of the sian delegation sun chang-hsing pointed out that there were precious relics in kyoto and sian bearing evidence of the long-standing friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples. he complimented friends of various circles and the people of kyoto on a great deal of work they had done for promoting the japan-china friendship and restoring relations between the two countries. he said that the people of sian will join the people of kyoto in making efforts to overcome difficulties and remove obstacles on the road of china-japan friendship so as to enable the people of the two countries to live in friendship from generation to generation.

messages from mayor of yokohama city ichio asukada and from the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) were read at the meeting.

japanese friends and korean residents and patriotic chinese residents gave an art performance. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the meeting.

in the past few days, the sian delegation visited various places of the city and attended banquets given in its honour by the mayor and other persons.

Leader of Chinese Exhibition Group Returns to Peking from Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and leader of the chinese exhibition group to tokyo of japan, returned to peking by air yesterday.

he was greeted at the airport by chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman li yung-ting of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present were counsellor yoshitoshi munakata and first secretary nobutoki inoue of the japanese embassy here and liaison officials in peking of japanese economic and trade organizations, including toshiko fukutomi, hiroaki kitamura, munekazu sakai, kimiaki taira and shigeki osedo.

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1974)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with japanese friend takako otani, widow of the late mr. eijun otani.

present on the occasion were takeshi otani, son of eijun otani, and mrs. takeshi otani as well as their relatives.

also present were chao pu-chu, yu li-chun, hsiao hsien-fa, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

Exhibition on Chinese Children's Life Held in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 24, 1974)

an exhibition on chinese children's life is being held in akishima city of metropolitan tokyo in celebration of the second anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china.

the exhibition, sponsored by the citizens' library of akishima, was opened on october 12 and will close on october 27. over 350 exhibits on display were presented by friends from the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the china research institute, the ueno zoo and other organizations.

photos of china's kindergartens, nurseries, children's palaces, children' homes and school-run factories were on display. also on show were chinese children's calligraphy, paintings, and books and magazines for children.

a chinese film "little heroic sisters on the grassland" and another film on the two pandas presented as gifts to japan by the chinese people were shown at the exhibition and were warmly welcomed by the visitors.

many japanese children and pupils went to the exhibition several times. some of the children visitors expressed the hope that they would make efforts to strengthen the friendship between japanese and chinese children.

Chinese Central Philharmonic Society Group Continues Performance Tour of Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 24, 1974)

the group of the chinese central philharmonic society visiting japan gave performances in nagoya, aichi prefecture; otsu, shiga prefecture; and osaka, kobe and kyoto, kansai district, from october 18 to 23.

the chinese group arrived in nagoya on october 18. at a concert the next day, the piano concerto "the yellow river", selection of excerpts from the revolutionary symphonic music "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and folk music won warm applause from over 1,400 people.

among those attending the concert were toyohino mizuhira, speaker of the aichi prefectural assembly, kanetaka ariyama, president of the aichi prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and chinese and korean residents in aichi prefecture.

the central philharmonic society group arrived in otsu on october 20 where the city's executive committee for welcoming the visiting group gave a reception the same day. present at the reception were about 200 people including mayor of otsu kosaburo yamada and deputy-speaker of the municipal assembly tajiro matsuda. japanese traditional songs and dances were performed by japanese friends at the reception and famous painter matsuyama takahashi presented the chinese friends a sketch he made on the spot. the musicians of the group performed solos and sang japanese songs.

on october 20, pianist yin cheng-chung gave a solo concert in osaka. he played a suite from the revolutionary dance drama on contemporary theme "the red detachment of women", selection of excerpts from the revolutionary modern peking opera "the red lantern", and folk and traditional music. his performance was applauded by the audience of about one thousand.

the group gave a concert in osaka on october 21. the programme included the piano concerto "the yellow river", a suite from "the white-haired girl" and other pieces. present at the concert were 2,400 people including sakae kishi, vice-governor of osaka prefecture, yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka city, jiro kaneko, president of the osaka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), other japanese friends and chinese residents in the city.

on october 22, the group held a concert in kobe. present at the concert were about 2,000 people including

tatsuo miyazaki, mayor of kobe, takayoshi shinoda, mayor of amagasaki, masao nakajima, director-general of hyogo headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and chinese and korean residents in kobe.

the group gave a chinese musical instrument concert on october 23. present on the occasion were motoki funabashi, mayor of kyoto; zenryu tsukamoto, president of kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and about one thousand chinese residents in kyoto. counsellor li lien-ching of the chinese embassy and china's sian municipality friendship delegation now visiting kyoto were also present.

in its visit to the cities of osaka, kobe, kyoto and nara, the group was warmly welcomed by the japanese people. group leader lin li-yun and other members of the group had a discussion with taiwanese compatriots residing in kansai district.

CHINA AND KOREA

Peking Meeting Warmly Welcomes Korean T.U. Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

the peking no. 1 machine tools plant held a meeting this morning to warmly welcome the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea.

attending the meeting were jo song il, leader of the korean trade union delegation and vice-chairman of the central committee of the federation, members of the delegation and sin gi do, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

addressing the meeting, chang shih-chung, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, warmly praised the heroic workers and people of korea for the brilliant achievements they had scored in the struggle to resist imperialist aggression and build socialism under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their great leader president kim il sung. he said: "following the principle of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence formulated by president kim il sung, the korean workers and people, working selflessly, have in a very short time turned the backward colonial agricultural country into an increasingly prosperous and powerful socialist country at the pace of the chollima (winged horse)."

speaking of the question of the reunification of korea, chang shih-chung denounced the pak jung hi clique of south korea for its criminal act of intensifying suppression of the people and sabotaging the dialogue between the south and the north. he said: "the chinese workers and people resolutely support the korean workers and people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, resolutely support the korean government in its solemn demand that the foreign troops sporting the flag of the united nations be withdrawn from south korea and resolutely support the people in south korea in their heroic struggle against the fascist rule of the pak jung hi clique. we firmly believe that the sacred national aspiration of the korean people for reunifying their country will certainly be realized despite all the obstruction and sabotage by u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi clique of south korea."

chang shih-chung said: "the great friendship between the workers and peoples of china and korea was sealed in blood in the course of protracted common revolutionary struggles against imperialism, it was founded and cultivated by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader president kim il sung personally on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. we are determined to continue our efforts to further this friendship."

in his speech, delegation leader jo song il paid tribute to the achievements gained by the workers and people of china in revolution and construction. "your achievements," he said, "have come as a result of the wise leadership by comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, as a result of the great efforts for creative labour by all of you who are rallying around the party and the leader."

he described how the workers and people of korea were getting mobilized for socialist construction and noted that the cardinal national task now facing the korean people was to strive for an early reunification of the split country.

in order to turn south korea into its permanent colony, he said, u.s. imperialism was instigating the traitors in south korea to engage in all sorts of conspiratorial activities and undermine the reunification of south and north korea. "in view of the current situation, and in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, it is essential to expel the u.s. imperialist aggressor forces -- the major obstacle to the reunification -- from south korea and smash the scheme of creating 'two koreas' hatched by the splittists at home and abroad," he stated.

jo song il said that the people of korea and china were comrades-in-arms and brothers who shared weal and woe in their protracted struggle against the common enemies. "holding on high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary flag of struggle against imperialism, the korean people will, as always, unite with and fight alongside the people of china," the korean trade union leader declared.

at the meeting, chang shih-chung presented the korean delegation with souvenirs on behalf of the peking municipal trade union council. jo song il, on behalf of the general federation of trade unions of korea, presented a silk banner to the meeting.

the meeting was attended by leading members of the revolutionary committee and trade union of the peking no. 1 machine tools plant chu pao-ho, li chen-shun, chen hsueh-tao and chang chun-mao, and leading personnel in the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china han hsi-ya and tien shu-chien.

before the meeting started, delegation leader jo song il and the other korean comrades-in-arms were shown round the major workshops and the kindergarten of the plant.

Korean Leaders Lay Wreath at Chinese Martyrs' Monument

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 24, 1974)

leading members of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and of south pyongan provincial party and administrative committees laid a wreath today at the monument of the fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers in hoechang county of south pyongan province -- the former headquarters of the chinese people's volunteers.

they sent the wreath, for the occasion of the 24th anniversary (october 25) of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war, on behalf of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, the w.p.k. central committee, the central people's committee and the administration council.

those who went to place the wreath were yang hyong sop, member of the political committee and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee; chong dong ik, chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial

party committee; pang un gi, chairman of the south pyongan provincial administrative committee; and lt. general chi gyong su of the korean people's army.

they were accompanied by li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador, chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission and tie lei, military attache of the chinese embassy.

wreaths were also sent by the ministry of the korean people's armed forces, the south pyongan provincial party and administrative committees, the hoechang county party and administrative committees.

the chinese embassy in korea and the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers also placed wreaths at the monument.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet Marking Anniversary of CPV Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1974)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 24th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war in korea.

attending the banquet were chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and nieh jung-chen, vice-premier of the state council.

comrades hyun jun keuk and chen hsi-lien spoke at the banquet.

comrade hyun jun keuk said that 24 years ago, when the korean people and the korean people's army were rising in resistance to the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops and their lackeys, the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung sent to korea the chinese people's volunteers, who fought in the same trench alongside the officers and men of the korean people's army against their common enemy -- u.s. imperialism -- and defended with their own blood every inch of land in korea. "with the strength of unity," the ambassador continued, "the armies and people of korea and china won great victories in the war against u.s. imperialism, thus safeguarding the security of the two countries and contributing to the peace in asia and the world."

dwelling on the question of the reunification of korea, comrade hyun jun keuk said: following the basic principles on the reunification of the fatherland indicated by the great leader comrade kim il sung, our party and government are carrying on an active struggle for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. however, abetted by u.s. imperialism, the pak jung hi puppet clique is continuing its most vicious conspiratorial activities and at the same time intensifying its fascist, cruel suppression of patriotic people who stand for social democracy and the reunification of the fatherland. the clique is ceaselessly making provocations against the northern part of the republic and aggravating tension deliberately.

the ambassador sternly condemned these acts of the puppet clique in south korea, and pointed out: "the u.s. imperialists must accept our just proposal on the conclusion of a peace agreement, and must immediately withdraw the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south korea under the signboard of 'united nations forces'."

comrade hyun jun keuk declared: the korean people highly treasure their friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people formed in the flames of protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemy. they will do their best in future to strengthen this friendship and unity.

in his speech, comrade chen hsi-lien said: "the great victory of the korean fatherland liberation war is a manifestation of the great strength in defying tyrannical enemies and daring to fight on the part of the korean people who rally around their great leader president kim il sung and the korean workers' party, a manifestation of the invincibility of the chinese and korean peoples who are united as one in battle." he expressed gratitude for the kind attention and strong support given consistently by president kim il sung, the korean party and government as well as the fraternal korean people to the chinese people's volunteers in the days when they were in korea.

comrade chen hsi-lien said: "twentyone years have elapsed since the korean armistice, but south korea is still under the occupation of u.s. troops flaunting the u.n. flag. this is the reason why a solution cannot be reached on the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. under the aegis of the united states, the pak jung hi clique has recklessly subjected the people in south korea to fascist suppression, flagrantly pursued a policy of creating 'two koreas', time and again trampled the north-south joint statement under foot and disrupted the dialogues between the north

and the south, as a result of which the korean people's sacred cause of reunifying their country independently and peacefully is confronted with serious obstacles. this state of affairs must be brought to an end. the united states must stop interfering in korea's internal affairs immediately and the u.s. troops flying the u.n. flag must be pulled out of south korea without delay."

comrade chen hsi-lien continued: "the government and people of china have always given resolute support to the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and to the three principles and five-point programme set forth by president kim il sung in this regard. we are deeply convinced that, under the wise leadership of the party and government of korea headed by president kim il sung, and with the powerful support from the numerous third world countries and people of all countries, the korean people will definitely win final victory in their just struggle to oppose foreign intervention and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country."

also present at the banquet were:

leading members of the general departments, services, arms, peking units and peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, wei po-ting, kuo lin-hsiang, wang hung-kun, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, lin pin, hsieh ming, ho hui-yen, li tung-han, sung yu-lin, chiu wei-kao and wang ti-kang; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including han nien-lung, shen chien, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng, kuo lu, yu pu-hsueh, chang cheng-teh, lu ying, yang chun-sheng and chai tse-min, and representatives of the china-korea friendship people's commune lu chun-lin and liu huai-teh.

representatives of dependents of fallen c.p.v. heroes kuan hai-hua, wang hsiu-ching, chang yu-hua, meng shu-chen and yang chun-jung were present.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Flays Soviet-US Rivalry in Indian Ocean

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1974)

"the soviet-u.s. rivalry in the indian ocean has become more fierce, causing grave concern among the countries in this region which voiced protests against them," says the malaysian paper "sin chew jit poh" in a recent editorial.

having pointed out that the soviet union and the u.s. have been increasing their strength in the indian ocean, the paper says, "the two superpowers try to defeat each other so as to lord it over in the indian ocean, interfere in the affairs of other countries and seize their natural resources."

"irrespective of the resolutions adopted at the u.n. general assembly and the protests lodged by the indian ocean countries, the soviet union and the u.s. turn a deaf ear to them and keep on expanding their military forces and contending with each other, thus aggravating the tension there," the paper notes.

"more and more countries have come to understand that the military manoeuvres of the soviet union and the u.s. are not for the security of other countries or the stability of the region but for self-interests," the paper says.

earlier, the thai press quoted chatichai choonhavan, deputy foreign minister of thailand, as saying that "as the soviet fleets patrol the indian ocean, the weak and small southeast asian countries should heighten their vigilance and get prepared."

he also told the press that "the patrolling of the soviet fleets in the indian ocean is a fact", and that one should not be "aloof and indifferent" towards such manoeuvres, but should "get prepared in self-defence".

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Ceremony for Chinese-Donated Cereals Delivery Held in Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 22, 1974)

a ceremony for the delivery of 6,000 tons of cereals donated by the chinese red cross society to the mauritanian counterpart for the relief of the drought-stricken mauritanian people was held at port nouakchott today.

on behalf of the chinese red cross society, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim lin ping-nan presented these cereals to madame sall nee tokossel sy, president of the mauritanian red cross society.

both of them made speeches at the ceremony. in his speech, lin ping-nan highly praised the achievement attained by the mauritanian people in combatting drought. on behalf of the mauritanian people and their red cross society, madame sall nee tokossel sy expressed heartfelt thanks to the chinese people and their red cross society for their new aids.

among those who attended the ceremony were secretary-general of the ministry of health and social affairs diabira silmane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association mohamed ould khattry ould segane and some responsible members of the mauritanian red cross society.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Vice Minister Meets New Zealand Ceramics Study Group in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1974)

hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, met and had a friendly conversation with the new zealand ceramics art study group led by trevor bayliss here yesterday evening. the meeting was followed by a dinner in honour of the new zealand guests.

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland and mrs. harland were among those present at the meeting and dinner.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned including wu fan-wu, hsiao teh, li hsin-teh and li kang were also present.

the new zealand group arrived here tuesday evening on a visit in accordance with an item of cultural exchange between china and new zealand for 1974. after winding up its visit in the chinese capital, the new zealand group is scheduled to proceed to tangshan, sian, shanghai, soochow, wuhsi, yihsing, nanchang, chingtehchen, kwangchow and shihwan for further visits and study before returning home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

a five-member chinese youth delegation with kao shu-lan, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, as its leader and chen hsin-fa, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, as its deputy leader, left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania.

seeing them off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and yu chung-hao, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, was also present.

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 23, 1974)

a chinese youth delegation arrived here this evening on a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania. it is led by kao shu-lan, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and with chen hsin-fa, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, as its deputy leader.

welcoming the chinese delegation at the airport were vasile nicolcioiu, member of the control commission of the central committee of the communist party of romania and secretary of the central committee of the union of communist youth of romania; cristina luca, secretary of the central committee of the communist youth union; and ioan bari, secretary of the council of the communist students' association of romania.

also present was lu chi-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Delegation of Cadres of Swedish Communist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

the delegation of cadres of the swedish communist party led by bo gustafsson, vice-chairman of the central committee of the party, and nils holmberg, member of the party's central committee, and his wife left here for home by air on october 20 and 23 respectively.

they were seen off at the airport by feng hsuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of sections concerned under the international liaison department including li hsiao-pai, tang kai, mao pao-chung and chu ta-cheng.

the delegation of cadres of the swedish communist party and nils holmberg and his wife, travelling in separate groups, visited peking, changsha, kwangchow. shanghai, kunming and kweilin.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Documentary Shown at Swiss International Film Festival

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 23, 1974)

two chinese colour documentary films -- "on perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety" and "the educated youth in the countryside" -- were shown tonight at the nyon international film festival. the films were welcomed by the spectators.

the annual festival of nyon started on october 21 will end on october 27. about 70 films from 20 countries will be projected during the festival.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Doughty Syrian People's Army -- Report on Chinese Militia Delegation's visit to Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, Oct. 23, 1974)

the militia delegation of the people's republic of china led by ho cheng-wen, deputy commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army, paid a friendly visit to syria from late september to early october at a time when the courageous syrian people were promoting production and persevering in struggle to celebrate the first anniversary of the october mideast war. the delegation paid calls on mustafa tlass, deputy commander in chief of the syrian armed forces and defence minister, mohammed ibrahim ali, commander of the syrian people's army, and other leading members. it visited four military districts, ten provinces and several battalions of the syrian people's army (militia). it watched combat exercises by workers' and peasants' people's army and civil defence training of secondary school students. through this visit, the delegation learnt a lot of valuable experience from the syrian people's army who fought the israeli aggressors in cooperation with the regular forces during the 1973 october war, and witnessed the high fighting spirit of the syrian people. the visit has enhanced the profound friendship between the people, armed forces and militia of the two countries.

heroic port

on october 6, 1973, the israeli aggressors attacked syria on the golan front and was immediately counter-attacked by brave syrian troops who broke through the israeli forward position on this front. the israeli navy launched a sneak attack on the ports of latakia and tartus at late night in an attempt to hold down the syrian assault on the golan front from the rear.

at 01:00, over a dozen israeli gunboats and other military vessels were approaching stealthing the ports of latakia and tartus. the syrian troops and people along the coast were highly vigilant and in combat readiness while the people's armymen were patrolling and making observations along the 170-kilometre coast. as the israeli vessels sailed near the ports the shore batteries opened fire and syrian gunboats in the two ports immediately put out to sea and fired guided missiles at the enemy vessels. the people's army, guarding the roads and important buildings in the port cities beat off the israeli helicopters which attempted to drop paratroops. they reinforced their patrol and prevented small enemy groups from landing. after 90 minutes of fighting six enemy vessels were destroyed and the rest turned tail in panic.

another sneak attack on latakia port by the israeli navy late at night on october 11, 1973 was foiled by the syrian navy and artillery with the cooperation of the people's army. after two hours of fierce battle, more than ten israeli vessels were destroyed and the enemy attempt to land was once again frustrated.

the syrian people's army effectively safeguarded law and order in port cities. during the october war, israeli planes bombed the oil tanks several times at the ports of latakia, baniyas and tartus. the people's army put out the fire by rushing there in time and protected the lives and property of the residents. the people's army also removed large quantities of materials from port warehouses during enemy air raids, thus saving state property and ensuring the supply of the army and the people.

frontline villages

the delegation visited nawa village 12 kilometres from the ceasefire line and other frontline areas in deraa province in the company of chief of staff of the syrian people's army fawwaz sarhan.

in counter-attacks during the october war, syrian forces had once broken through israeli forward positions on the golan heights from deraa province,

and liberated almost the whole area in the southern sector of the golan heights. tremendous support to the front was given by units of the people's army in many villages in the province. they transported large quantities of arms and ammunition and food to the troops in good time by using pack animals or carrying them on their own shoulders. some people's armymen fought the enemy in cooperation with the regular army.

after the outbreak of the october war, peasants in the province persevered in production while maintaining law and order in the villages and towns. patrols and sentries were posted at important intersections and the whole province was vigilantly guarded by people's armymen.

after an israeli plane was shot down by the syrian airforce, the pilot who had bailed out landed somewhere near nawa village and called for help from the israeli headquarters by radio. soon afterwards, an israeli helicopter circled over the area, trying to rescue the downed flyer. however, the people's armymen of the village prevented the helicopter from landing by firing at it. the area was combed and the enemy pilot was taken prisoner in no time. during the october war, people's armymen of the province captured over a dozen israeli airmen and foiled many enemy attempts to airdrop troops.

the people's armymen have maintained high vigilance even after the october war. they undertake vigorous training and are always prepared to annihilate the invaders. the chinese delegation watched combat exercises with live ammunition carried out by the workers' and peasants' people's armymen and the civil defence and military training of men and women secondary school students. these exercises and training are a manifestation of the high fighting spirit of the syrian people. commander ibrahim of the syrian people's army told the chinese visitors that the syrian people were being mobilized and organized on a broader scale so as to intensify military training and step up combat preparedness. they were determined to counter israeli aggression with people's war and recover the lost territory, he said.

militant friendship

during its stay in syria, the chinese delegation was accorded warm welcome everywhere by officers and men of the people's army and other people. when it visited factories and schools, workers and students there shouted: "long live the friendship between china and syria exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and arab people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

when the delegation visited nawa village, an old peasant led the people in shouting: "ahlan, wasahlan, sini, sini (welcome, welcome, china, china exclamation) exclamation" he danced emotionally and affectionately embraced the delegation leader. at a tobacco factory in homs, many women workers greeted the chinese guests with prolonged cheers and in traditional arab style.

there is traditional friendship between china and syria. during a visit to tadmour and aleppo, the delegation was told by the guide that these ancient cities were two centres on the silk route from china to the middle east. in suweida province, the delegation was told that a national costume called "chinese" costume was worn by arab women there.

the traditional friendship between the two peoples has witnessed new development in their common struggle against imperialism. the chinese people have consistently supported the arab and palestinian people's just struggle against aggression while the courageous struggle against imperialism and zionism waged by the syrian army and people on the middle east front is tremendous support to the chinese people. the militant friendship between the two peoples will develop and become more consolidated.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

the turkish guests egemen bostanci and ertan balin left peking today for visits to shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

while in peking, the guests had discussions with organizations concerned, and visited the great hall of the people, a factory and schools. they also went sightseeing in the palace museum.

the turkish guests arrived in peking on october 19 at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. vice-president yang chi of the association met and gave a dinner for them that evening.

CHINA AND UN

UN Legal Committee Concludes Discussion on Defining Aggression

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 23, 1974)

the legal committee of the u.n. general assembly concluded today its discussion on the report of the special committee on the question of defining aggression which started on october 8.

many representatives from the third world countries expressed their dissatisfaction with the draft on defining aggression which is now under discussion. they raised the criticism that aside from armed aggression, no mention had been made in the draft of other forms of aggression such as economic pressure, political coercion or harassment, the threat of use of force, racial discrimination and foreign domination. the representative of dahomey pointed out that the peoples of the third world knew best what aggression was. they had experienced it through slavery, colonial conquest and the destruction of cultures, so they understood what aggression was. today they were the victims of economic aggression. the representative of argentina pointed out that economic aggression was the method most frequently used today. the jamaican representative said that without economic independence a country's political independence was meaningless. the yugoslav representative stated that there were still acts of aggression in the world and certain member states continued to take action from a position of strength.

many representatives of developing countries also pointed out that clear distinction should be made between acts of aggression and acts of legitimate self-defence. the representative of ecuador stressed that a sovereign state was entitled to take action to punish unlawful activities in zones subject to its jurisdiction. the representative of pakistan also declared that a coastal state has the legitimate right of self-defence to capture and detain any foreign vessel or aircraft engaged in unlawful activities within the oceanic areas under its national jurisdiction.

the representative of kenya stated that colonialism, foreign domination and racist oppression and apartheid constitute acts of continuing aggression, from which the oppressed peoples are entitled to use all means at their disposal in self-defence. the representative of ghana emphasized that the struggle for self-determination was an inherent right and could in no way be abridged.

chinese representative an chih-yuan pointed out that as a result of the obstruction and sabotage made by the two superpowers in different ways and aspects, the work of the special committee has dragged on without any decision over a long period. owing to the same reason, the draft on defining aggression before us still has serious problems and deficiencies. he said that the draft confines aggression only to acts of armed aggression without making any mention of other forms of aggression, such as territorial annexation and expansion, political interference and subversion, economic control and plunder, etc.

since world war ii, he added, imperialism has continued its direct armed invasion and military intervention against some of the independent countries. in addition, it has stepped up its activities of political subversion and economic plunder. the two superpowers, in particular, are everywhere plundering the resources of other countries, infringing on their economic rights and interests, controlling their economic lifelines, trampling on their sovereignty and interfering in their internal affairs. all these are important manifestations of the policies of aggression and expansion pursued by imperialism, and particularly the superpowers, after world war ii. if the definition of aggression fails to cover these forms of aggression, it will in fact be excluding the numerous crimes of aggression being perpetrated by the superpowers.

an chih-yuan pointed out that the meaning of certain provisions of the draft is vague. these provisions are liable to be used by the aggressor to whitewash his act of aggression or to turn black into white, falsely describing the just struggle against aggression as "aggression". it must be pointed out in particular that the draft will make it possible for the superpowers to take advantage of their status of permanent members in the security council to justify their acts of aggression. when necessary, they may abuse their veto power, making it impossible for the security council to adopt any resolution condemning the aggressor and supporting the victim. he noted that in 1968, the year when the united nations resumed its discussions on the question of defining aggression, the superpower which proposed the resumption of the discussion flagrantly dispatched a large number of troops to occupy one of its allies. a draft resolution condemning this crime and protecting the rights of the victim was tabled in the security council at the time. despite the overwhelming majority of favourable votes in the security council, the draft was vetoed by that superpower. the chinese representative asked: is not such a "definition of aggression" tantamount to a mere scrap of paper, a definition which is weak and impotent vis-a-vis the crimes of aggression?

an chih-yuan said that people will not find it difficult to understand why that superpower which is engaged in frantic expansion everywhere is so enthusiastic about defining aggression, while energetically boasting that its so-called "peace initiative" has achieved "important successes". it thinks that the present definition, instead of restraining its acts of aggression, can be used by it to style itself a "standard bearer in the struggle against aggression." what a fantastic wishful thinking exclamation but since the aggressor is bent on aggression and expansion, it will eventually reveal its own true colours. now more and more countries and people have become clear-visioned, able to distinguish the true from the sham and see through the true features of this social-imperialism as an aggressor.

he reaffirmed that the chinese government and people have always firmly supported all the countries and peoples subjected to aggression, oppression and enslavement in their just struggle to win national liberation and safeguard state sovereignty and independence and firmly opposed the superpower policies of aggression, expansion and war.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Premier Receives Chinese Health Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 24, 1974)

pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the democratic republic of viet nam, received today the chinese health delegation headed by chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of health, and had a cordial and friendly talk with its members.

present on the occasion was vu van can, acting minister of public health of the d.r.v.n.

chinese ambassador fu hao was also present.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Peking Banquet in Honor of Yugoslav People's Army Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the yugoslav people's army led by lieutenant-general branislav joksovic, leader of the delegation and vice-chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, and major general stevo ilic, deputy leader.

attending were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife, colonel bogdan malbasic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy here, and his wife.

attending the banquet on the host side were leading members of departments concerned under the chinese people's liberation army and the ministry of foreign affairs including ho cheng-wen, chan hai-ying, kung chao-nien, chang chi-hui, wang chen-hsiang, chin yeh, chin yu-feng, kan mai, tsao yu-kuang and liu chin-lin, as well as chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng.

deputy chief of general staff li ta and vice-chief of the general staff branislav joksovic proposed toasts at the banquet overflowing with an air of friendship.

li ta in his toast paid tribute to the people and army of yugoslavia who, he said, waged an unyielding struggle against the german and italian fascist aggressors and won the liberation of their own country during the great anti-fascist war.

"in recent years," he continued, "yugoslavia has adhered to the policy of non-alignment, opposed imperialism and hegemonism, countered intervention, subversion and threats of aggression by the superpowers and frustrated those conspiracies calculated to endanger the security and independence of yugoslavia. the people and army of yugoslavia have made unremitting and fruitful efforts to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence, thus demonstrating their will and determination of daring to struggle in defiance of brute force. to this we express our admiration and we resolutely support you in your just struggle."

the deputy chief of general staff noted that both china and yugoslavia were developing countries. "our two peoples have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other, both in the past struggle against fascism and in the present struggle against

imperialism and hegemonism," he stated. li ta expressed the profound conviction that the delegation's current visit to china would certainly contribute to furthering the friendly relations between the people and armies of the two countries.

proposing a toast, vice-chief of the general staff joksovic pointed to the fact that both the yugoslav people's army and the chinese people's liberation army had matured in the course of arduous guerrilla warfare and revolution. "today our armies are playing a similar role, that is, defending the freedom and independence of their own countries," he added.

"in our view, the independence, freedom and peaceful development of a country is what it treasures most," joksovic stated. "we should be ready at all times to defend the fruits of revolution and our people's peaceful labour. what is safeguarding our national defence is not just confined to the army but also includes the entire people who have been extensively organized for training in the nation-wide defence forces."

the vice-chief of the yugoslav general staff stressed: "experience tells us that the people attacked are always more powerful than the attackers." he expressed the belief that his delegation's present visit would assuredly serve to enhance the cooperation between the armies of yugoslavia and china and the friendship between the two peoples.

Yugoslav Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

the yugoslav sports delegation headed by hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today. among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were chuang tse-tung and yu pu-hsueh, leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic of zaire and mrs. mokolo wa mpombo and their assistant wound up their friendly visit to china and left peking by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao.

during their sojourn in china, the zairian friends visited peking, shanghai and nanking.

Zairian National Education Friendship Delegation Entertained in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feasted the friendship delegation of national education of zaire led by mabolia, commissioner of state for national education of zaire. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was zairian ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda.

among those present were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and hsiao ching-jo, lo hsu and hu shou-hsin.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Embassy in China Gives Independence Anniversary Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1974)

_____ p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in china, and his wife gave a reception here this evening to warmly celebrate the 10th anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia.

among those attending were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned ku hsiu-lien, su chieh, liang chang-wu, ting hsueh-sung, liu shao-wen and wang hao.

present were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Study Group of World Health Organization Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1974)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, met and feted a nine-member study group of the world health organization led by doctor s. flache.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles in peking.

the study group arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Minister Expresses Determination to Defend Maritime Rights

(MCNA-English Lima, Oct. 22, 1974)

peruvian minister of fishery javier tantalean vanini declared yesterday that peru is prepared to struggle in defence of the 200-mile maritime rights.

the thesis of the 200 miles will soon win support from an overwhelming majority of countries in the world, he stated.

speaking at the opening session of the first international meeting of fishery associations and chambers of latin america, the minister pointed out that after two years of abnormal weather adversely affecting peru's fishing industry, the situation has improved.

he called for unity in all forms and aspects among latin american countries in their struggle for economic independence.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Warmly Eulogize the Great Victory of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Military Line, Penetratingly Criticize Lin Piao's Right Opportunist Line in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign

- excerpts from a forum held by some comrades of the Canton units who had taken part in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 12, 1974)

Some comrades from the PLA units in Canton who had taken part in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign recently held a forum. In association with their own personal experience, they warmly eulogized the great leader Chairman Mao, the leader, organizer and brilliant and wise commander of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, and the brilliant victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian military line. With Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon, they exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao for stubbornly taking the Right-opportunist stand during the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and resorting to all ways and means to undermine and interfere with Chairman Mao's strategic dispositions and policy of operations, and ripped off completely the masks of so-called "ever victorious general" and "military genius" from Lin Piao.

Chairman Mao's Brilliant and Wise Decisions and Strategic Dispositions Are the Fundamental Guarantee for the Great Victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign in Which Lin Piao Tried His Utmost To Promote His Right-Opportunist Line and Oppose Chairman Mao's Instructions Everywhere

Huang Hsüeh-ho (黃學和), political commissar of the "Heroic Regiment of T'ashan":

After the War of Liberation entered its third year, for the sake of fighting a strategic war of decision against the Chiang bandit army, our great leader Chairman Mao made timely organization of three campaigns--the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the Huai-Hai Campaign and the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. The Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign lasted from September 12 to November 2, 1948. This campaign was conducted under the personal command of Chairman Mao. From seizing the opportunity and chosing the main direction of attack to the disposition and employment of troops and the handling of the various important aspects in the course of the campaign, Chairman Mao had given timely and concrete instructions. The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign is a victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and a telling criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

On the eve of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, an important transformation took place in balance of military strength between the enemy's side and our side. Having been tempered in the war, especially from the winter of 1947 to the spring of 1948, our army had, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, carried out in succession a new type of ideological education movement. The fighting spirit of the broad masses of commanders and fighters was high, and strategically they were entirely in a position affording initiative. At the same time, profound changes had also appeared in the political situation throughout the country. Through land reform, Party consolidation, and the development of production, the broad masses of the people in our liberated areas had greatly raised their revolutionary activism. Determined to defend and develop the fruits of victory, they kept on supplying an endless stream of manpower and resources to the front. The people in the Chiang dominated areas had extensively unfolded struggles against hunger, the civil war, persecution oppression and US imperialist intervention in China's internal affairs, thus making the Chiang Kai-shek regime, like a rat running loose in the street, the object of hatred of everyone. With great foresight and vision, the great leader Chairman Mao made a scientific analysis of the military and political situation of that time, and saw that the time was ripe for fighting a strategic war of decision. Acting with courage and resourcefulness, he forthwith decided to wage a strategic war of decision against the Kuomintang reactionaries.

Sung Tzu-p'ei (宋子佩), political commissar of a certain unit:

Chairman Mao not only grasped in time the favorable opportunity for waging a strategic war of decision, but also chose correctly the orientation for the war of decision and decided to launch first the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign in the Northeast theater of war to annihilate the enemy forces in the Northeast on the spot. At that time, conditions in the Northeast theater of war were more favorable to us than in other principal theaters of war throughout the country. In accordance with Chairman Mao's

instruction "Build Stable Bases in the Northeast," the broad masses of armymen and civilians in the Northeast had basically completed land reform and built up a strong and solid rear area. Furthermore, the liberated areas in the Northeast were all joined together, and they ranked first economically among all the liberated areas throughout the country.

The main force of our army in the Northeast which had increased to 700,000 men and the local troops numbering 300,000 men, all well armed and equipped. Moreover, the enemy army had only slightly over 480,000 regular troops who were compelled to defend three isolated areas in Ch'ang-ch'un, Shenyang and the Peiping-Liaoning line. The enemy in the Northeast had attempted to withdraw to the south of the Great Wall to strengthen the defenses of their southern front. But they also intended to make a firm stand at a number of isolated points in the Northeast so as to curb our People's Liberation Army in the Northeast and to prevent our troops from advancing to the south of the Great Wall for battle. Under the situation in which the enemy was unable to make up his mind whether to withdraw or hold on, and proceeding from the interrelations of various strategic areas throughout the country and the war situation as a whole, Chairman Mao decided to first launch the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign in the Northeast theater of war, and called upon us to have the courage "to fight a battle of annihilation on a scale larger than you have ever fought before." He also made meticulous and concrete dispositions for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and correctly indicated on numerous occasions that the main orientation of the attack should be directed at Chinchou on the Peiping-Liaoning line so as to cut off first the overland links of the enemy forces in Northeast China and North China, bring about the situation of "beating a dog behind locked doors" and annihilate all the enemy in the Northeast on the spot. Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise decision reflected completely the objective reality of the Northeast theater of war and the urgent aspiration of the broad masses of the people and the commanders and fighters of our army. When attacking Chinchou, our units, resolutely defended the Pait'aishan position on the west flank of T'aishan and were charged with the task of intercepting the enemy. When the spirit of Chairman Mao's instruction was transmitted to the units, the whole body of commanders and fighters deeply felt that it was an excellent move of decisive significance made by Chairman Mao with the whole situation in mind and were dancing with joy. Although some comrades were sick, they refused to go to hospital in spite of the repeated advice of the leadership and insisted on taking part in the battle. Some comrades were only a short distance away from home, but they refused to go home for a visit, and said, "Without destroying the Chiang army in the Northeast, we will not return home." They put forward the resonant slogans: "Break the neck of that son of the bitch" (meaning the Peiping-Liaoning line), "bait the hook for the fish" and "catch the turtle inside the jar." Petitions and pledges from the cadres and fighters rained like snowflakes on the Party branch of the company, and their fighting spirit soared very high. After the battle started with a bang, a reinforced platoon of our company holding an advanced position on the forefront had to face waves of attacks every day from the enemy with the strength of a whole battalion, but the cadres and fighters all fought heroically and tenaciously. Combat hero Wang Yao-hsing, an 18-year-old squad leader, was

wounded three times but he still insisted on fighting a bayonet battle with the enemy and cut three of them down in succession. It was with such a dauntless heroic spirit that we repulsed time and again the attacks of the enemy and kept our position intact.

However, at the crucial juncture of the strategic war of decision, Lin Piao took the Right-opportunist stand, and assessed the political and military situation subjectively and idealistically. He failed to notice the fundamental change in the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves, the high enthusiasm of the broad masses of commanders and fighters for battle and that the time was ripe for fighting a strategic war of decision. He overrated the strength of the enemy and underrated the strength of the people, and did not believe that the Kuomintang could be fundamentally toppled within a short period. He was afraid of the enemy as if he were a tiger, and dared not fight a battle of annihilation on a scale never fought before. He nonsensically said that "there are always six to seven divisions in Chinchou," that "defense works have been completed in the city" and "that as its fight power is strong, it is very difficult to capture it." He used all ways and means to undermine and interfere with Chairman Mao's brilliant and wise decisions, and refused to implement the latters' dispositions for the campaign, thus completely revealing his repulsive Right-opportunist features.

Wei Hsiu-t'i (魏修堤), deputy commander of a certain division:

Right-opportunism in politics inevitably leads to conservatism in military affairs. Chairman Mao correctly pointed out that the orientation of the main attack in the campaign should be directed at the Peiping-Liaoning line so as to close the gate to the Northeast, "wipe out the enemy along the line from Chinchou to T'angshan and take Chinchou, Shanhaikuan and T'angshan," and annihilate all the enemy forces on the defensive in the Northeast. Lin Piao, however, said that "there is no battle to be fought" in the direction of Chinchou. He actively advocated keeping the main force of the Northeast Field Army on the northern battlefront to attack Ch'angch'un, and even openly declared that Chairman Mao's instruction on going south to the Peiping-Liaoning line was "not very suitable." He frantically clamored that his set was the "basic view on operation." After he was severely criticized by Chairman Mao a number of times, Lin Piao went so far as to file false reports on the military situation and fabricated such lies as "there is no way to solve" the problem of grain, that transportation was difficult, that "the whole army has no rainwear," etc., and kept on putting back the timetable for advancing to the south for battle. In September 1948, when dispositions had been completed for attacking Chinchou, Lin Piao was still full of misgivings, and because of a very minor change in the enemy's situation, he again dared not attack Chinchou, and put forward a so-called "proposal" to the Military Commission for the transfer of the main force back to Ch'angch'un for battle. Lin Piao also moved on his own authority the units northward. At that time, the unit to which I was attached had already traveled three days and two nights in the direction of Ch'angch'un. After Chairman Mao severely criticized Lin Piao, we were again ordered to move in the direction of Chinchou.

The lies fabricated by Lin Piao took little effort to expose. Take the problem of grain for example. After moving south, our unit had plenty to eat every meal,and there was fundamentally no problem with grain. After the unit advanced to the south of the Great Wall, we still fed on the sorghum and millet sent us by the people of the Northeast.

The entire course of Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign effectively proved that the time for fighting the strategic battle of decision was personally determined by our great leader Chairman Mao, that the orientation of the strategic battle of decision was personally chosen by him and that the policy of operations was personally laid down by him. From the beginning to the end of the campaign, victory was possible because Chairman Mao firmly corrected Lin Piao's Right-opportunist mistakes and elbowed aside his interference and sabotage. History eloquently tells us that Lin Piao had basically not "distinguished himself in battle" in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign but had made countless mistakes. He basically had not "consistently followed closely" Chairman Mao but had opposed him everywhere. He basically was not an "ever victorious general" but a coward who was afraid of the enemy as if he were a tiger. He basically was not a so-called "representative of the correct line" but a simon-pure Right-opportunist.

Chairman Mao's Ten Great Principles of Operation Are the Fundamental Guiding Principles Respondible for Victory in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the "Six Tactical Principles" of Lin Piao Are a Hotchpotch of Reactionary Idealism

Wang Tse-hsün (王泽勋), deputy chief of staff of a certain unit:

During the period of the Liberation War in the Northeast, relying on his "especially clever" brain, Lin Piao separated himself from reality, worked behind closed doors and concocted in succession the trash of "one spot, two sides," "three kinds of situation and three methods of fighting," "four fast and one slow operation," etc., which he pieced together into his so-called "six tactical principles." He also played them up as the magic weapons "guaranteed to win battles." The practice of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign thoroughly laid bare the lies of Lin Piao. This set of his so-called "tactical principles" was nothing but the product of the Right-opportunist line and a component of the bourgeois military line he promoted. Its vital point was to oppose the fighting of battles of annihilation and to advocate the fighting of battles for routing the enemy and battles of attrition. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Lin Piao dared not attack Chinchou, did not blockade Yingk'ou and permitted the enemy to escape. This was a telling exposition to his bourgeois military thought that advocated fighting battles for routing the enemy and was afraid of fighting battles of annihilation.

Chairman Mao's "ten great principles of operation" are the fundamental guiding principles of operation for our army. The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign was precisely the result of the grasping and

application of the "ten great principles of operation" by the broad masses of commanders and fighters and the elimination of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao's "six tactical principles." During the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Chairman Mao time and again sent telegrams instructing Lin Piao to direct the main orientation of the attack toward the Peiping-Liaoning line, and concentrate a superior force for speedingly capturing Chinchou and annihilating all the enemy in the Northeast on the spot. However, Lin Piao stubbornly adhered to his Right-opportunist line and time and again opposed Chairman Mao's instructions. Severely criticized by Chairman Mao a number of times, Lin Piao had no alternative but to make initial dispositions in September 1948 for the units to move south. However, he still continued to offer resistance ideologically. After the units had moved south, Chairman Mao distinctly pointed out: "The key to all this lies in striving to capture Chinchou in about a week." For the sake of keeping the enemy forces on the run, bringing out the enemy forces who entrenched themselves behind fortifications and were difficult to attack into the open where they could be more easily attacked and forcing them to fight a battle of decision, Chairman Mao in particular emphasized: "If, however, you were to dispose your main force at Hsinmin and its northern environs in preparation for attacking the enemy forces which might come out from Ch'angch'un and Shenyang, then the enemy might not dare come out at all because you would be too great a menace." "For these reasons, it will be better to leave the enemy at Ch'angch'un and Shenyang alone and focus our attention on the enemy at Chinchou, Shanhai-kuan and T'angshan." Lin Piao still did not firmly implement Chairman Mao's instructions. He was extremely afraid that reinforcements might come from the enemy forces at Shenyang, and he deployed a large force in the vicinity of Shenyang in preparation for attacking the enemy forces which might break out from Ch'angch'un and the enemy reinforcements which might come from Shenyang. At that time, the unit to which I was attached and several other columns deployed at Hsinmin and places to the north. As brilliantly and wisely anticipated by Chairman Mao, this constituted a great menace to the enemy forces at Shenyang, and caused them to pull back into the city without daring to sally forth at all. For nearly a month apart from running up against small groups of enemy coming out on foraging expeditions, we never saw the main units defending the city. In the early part of October, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, we departed from the area of Hsinmin and went to Heishan, Tahushan and thereabouts. As a result, more than 100,000 enemy troops in Shenyang were very quickly lured out from the city. We firmly smashed the attempts of the enemy to rush to the support of Chinchou, and also went closely after them. After the liberation of Chinchou, in accordance with Chairman Mao's dispositions and command, our army again concentrated a superior force to encircle and annihilate the Liao Yao-hsiang Army of the enemy in the district north of Heishan and Tahushan.

Through fighting we have deeply realized that only the "ten great principles of operation" of Chairman Mao are the magic weapons for our army to overcome and triumph over the enemy. When our units were stationed in the vicinity of Hsinmin, although battle enthusiasm among the fighters was high, due to the interference of Lin Piao's Right-opportunist line, no major

battle could be fought. Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, our units moved south to the Peiping-Liaoning line, and by concentrating a superior force and taking part in battle continuously, they won every battle fought. The facts have effectively shown that battles thought in accordance with Chairman Mao's "ten great principles of operation" are ever victorious, while battles fought in accordance with the so-called "tactical principles" of Lin Piao are bound to suffer setbacks.

Li P'ei-chiang (李培江), deputy commander of a certain division:

Chairman Mao has taught us: "All the laws for directing war develop as history develops and as war develops; nothing is changeless." Lin Piao's set of so-called "tactical principles" was in complete contravention of the dialectics of the development of war. He viewed the war with the static and isolated viewpoint, used a set of subjective conjectures as the fixed and constant "formula," and tried to make it comply with the ever changing objective reality. Despite the energetic effort of Lin Piao to peddle his set of so-called "tactical principles," it became inapplicable the moment fighting began and our broad masses of commanders and fighters still had to carry out fighting in accordance with Chairman Mao's military thought and strategic and tactical principles.

Take the battle for the capture of Hsingch'eng in the perimeter of Chinchou for example. At that time, the company to which I was attached was first given the task of attacking an unnamed height in the hills to the north of the city. Because the enemy had sent from the city a platoon of men to build defense works on the spur of the moment, such defense work were not strong enough and there were neither stockades nor barbwires. We basically made no use of the "four fast and one slow operations" or "one spot, two sides." Based on Chairman Mao's tactical thought, we quickly organized a protective fire cover, launched an attack against the enemy forces and encircled them on all sides. The unnamed height was captured in just half an hour. Following this, our company turned to attack the city, and in the light of the new conditions marked by the high city walls and great obstacles, we reorganized our forces and firepower, added a ladder manning group, and divided the whole company into five combat groups. We scaled the walls with long ladders and started a bitter street fighting together with other fraternal companies. In two hours, we completely destroyed the more than 3,000 men defending the city and captured this strongly fortified base of the enemy on the Peiping-Liaoning line.

The facts proved that the so-called tactical principles of "four fast and one slow operations," "four groups in one team" and "one spot, two sides" as rigidly laid down by Lin Piao were completely alienated from the reality of the revolutionary war, and fundamentally impracticable and inapplicable in the constantly changing theater of war. The so-called "three kinds of situation and three methods of fighting" of Lin Piao were even more preposterous. In the course of fighting, we came across such diverse situations as attack, defense, pursuit, ambush and encounter, and adopted diverse methods of fighting. For example, when our regiment was engaged in the battle to intercept the enemy reinforcements from Chinhsi to Chinchou

along the line stretching from Kaochia t'an to the railway bridge at T'aiman, the situations were not limited to three kinds and the methods of fighting were even more diversified. The enemy, under the cover of aircraft, warships and ground fire, attacked us in turn with forces several times stronger than our own. In accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of operations based on active defense, we made use of the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics, attacked while on the defense, launched repeated counterattacks against the enemy, threw back time and again their attacks and inflicted heavy casualties on the effective strength of the enemy. We stood firm for six days and six nights and prevented the enemy from advancing a single step, thus insuring the victorious progress of our army in the battle to capture Chinchou.

The Inability of Lin Piao To See That the Militiamen Are the Foundation of Victory and His Malicious Slander of the Broad Masses of Armymen and the People in the Northeast Show That He Is an Out-and-Out Historical Idealist

Wang Cheng (王政), deputy political commissar of a certain unit:

In the spring of 1948, the great leader Chairman Mao in his brilliant work "Northwest Victory and Ideological Education in the Army" pointed out: "The correct unfolding of the movement for pouring out grievances (the wrongs done to the laboring people by the old society and by the reactionaries) and the three check-ups (on class origin, performance of duty and will to fight) greatly heightened the political consciousness of commanders and fighters throughout the army in the fight for the emancipation of the exploited working masses, for nationwide land reform and for the destruction of the common enemy of the people, the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. It also greatly strengthened the firm unity of all commanders and fighters under the leadership of the Communist Party.... Such an army will be invincible." In accordance with the instructions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, the PLA made use of the lull in battle to carry out universally a new type of ideological education movement in the army with listening to grievances and three check-ups as its main content, thus enabling the units to receive another lively course of class education. The general line for the Party in the period of democratic revolution laid down by Chairman Mao became more deeply implanted in the hearts of the people, and the broad masses of commanders and fighters were able to understand more correctly whom they were bearing arms for and whom they were fighting for. There was a great improvement in their class consciousness and political awareness and this led to an impressive upsurge in their combat enthusiasm. On this basis mass military training activities were actively developed, tactical and technical training was carried out, and the military quality of the units was also greatly strengthened. Taking our unit for example, many emancipated peasants who had just put on their uniform and fighters who enlisted just after the liberation, after receiving class education, all actively demanded for rendering meritorious service in the destruction of the enemy in order to topple the Kuomintang reactionaries and liberate the whole of the Northeast and China as a whole. At that time,

there was adequate supply of troops, the morale of the masses was high and the situation was excellent.

However, Lin Piao took the Right-opportunist stand and regarded this encouraging excellent situation as a mass of pitch darkness. He ignored the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of commanders and fighters and nonsensically said our military strength of our army was "weak" and could not fight a major battle. This was the greatest insult to the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole army. The many heroic and touching deeds performed by our units in the battle of interception at T'ashan were telling rebuttals to these shameless lies of Lin Piao.

In October 1948, after our units had taken up their positions at T'ashan, one and all from top to bottom in the units rubbed their hands in eagerness and asked to be assigned the most arduous task. Some fighters wrote such combat pledges as "so long as a single man is left the position will stand" and "we pledge to live or perish with the positions" on the stocks of their rifles. Some fighters even bit their fingers till they bled and wrote pledges in blood expressing their heroic determination in fighting the enemy until death.

T'ashan was situated on the route through which the enemy forces had to pass on their way to support Chinchou. Chiang Kai-shek realized that if T'ashan was not taken, the threat to Chinchou could not be eliminated and the fate of the complete destruction of the Chiang army in the Northeast likewise could not be averted. Because of this, he personally took the field, and the ten regular divisions under his command supported by the navy and air force took turns attacking our position at T'ashan. Under such an overwhelming superiority in the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves, the cadres and fighters of our army, by giving full play to our style of fighting--courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue and continuous fighting, and pitting one against ten and ten against a hundred, carried out a life-and-death struggle against the enemy and turned their positions at T'ashan into an impregnable bastion of iron. In the face of the wanton bombardments by aircraft and cannons and wave after wave of attacks, we diligently carried out political work at our positions and kept on building up the morale of the troops. Following orders in every action, working in close cooperation with one another and encouraging one another, the commanders and fighters fought bravely and tenaciously. Even though many fighters were wounded, they still persevered in fighting.

One morning, taking advantage of a heavy fog, the enemy suddenly launched a concentrated attack on our positions under the cover of an artillery barrage. Braving the concentrated fire, company leader Chou Ping-i immediately led the second echelon to organize a counterattack, and after several hours of bitter fighting with only rifles and handgrenades, threw back the enemy. Before giving up his life, company leader Chou still shouted: "So long as a single man is left, the position will stand. We must not let the enemy advance a single step!"

After four days of continuous attack without making any headway, the enemy staked all on a single throw of the dice. They recruited at a high price a "suicide squad" to charge at the head, and also threw in the entire force of the 95th Independent Division, which was known as their "trump card," to keep up a concentrated attack on our positions in regimental and battalion strength. The ferocious arrogance of the enemy provoked a higher fighting spirit among our commanders and fighters and a deeper hatred toward the Kuomintang reactionaries. Not satisfied with fighting behind the trenches, our machine-gunners leaped out in great numbers from their shelters, and holding the machine-guns in their hands, mowed down the enemy and sent them reeling and screaming. Many "members of the suicide squad" docilely surrendered. It was in this way that we and the fraternal units fought the bloody battle which lasted for six days and six nights, repelled in succession scores of attacks by the enemy, victorious fulfilled the task of intercepting the enemy reinforcements at T'ashan and guaranteed the victorious capture of Chinchou. Could this be described as "weakness" on the part of our forces?

The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign has enabled us to see more clearly that the factor deciding the outcome of war is man and not material, and that the people's army armed with Mao Tsetung thought will always be invincible. However, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao had no faith in the enormous power of the political and ideological work of our army. He failed to see the decisive power of the commanders and fighters with a high degree of ideological consciousness in war. In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, he stubbornly adhered to the Right-opportunist line and opposed Chairman Mao's instruction. This series of his shameful performances constituted another telling exposure of Lin Piao's idealist historical view.

Wei Hsiu-ti and Huang Hsüeh-ho:

In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Lin Piao not only slandered the broad masses of commanders and fighters but also slandered the broad masses of working people of the Northeast, and nonsensically said that "the conditions of the masses are poor."

Although more than twenty years have elapsed since the Liberation War in the Northeast, the vivid scene of the people enthusiastically supporting the war efforts at that time has all along been fresh in our minds for our encouragement and education. At that time, after the land reform and having been taught the slogan of "Down with Chiang Kai-shek and liberate the whole of China," there was a very rapid improvement in the consciousness of the people everywhere in the Northeast. They clearly realized that only Chairman Mao and the Communist Party could save them, and they were determined to destroy the Chiang bandit army and make contributions toward the liberation of whole China. When they heard that the main force of our army was moving south to liberate the whole of the Northeast, they were in high spirit. The young and able-bodied men actively applied for enlistment in the army to take part in battle, the teenage youth and children stood on sentry and went on patrol, and the women worked day and night to make shoes,

grind flour, chop firewood and gather straw, and did whatever they could to support the front. Everywhere in the vast Northeast theater of war, the magnificent scenes of the people's war could be seen. Throughout the entire course of the campaign, the commanders and fighters of our army observed strictly the "Three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention." Although some units were stationed in apple orchards, they did not touch a single apple belonging to the people. The people supported even more ardently their own army.

Once, our units had to move to another position, and on the way, they came to a river more than 200 meters wide. The situation was serious and the units had to cross the river as quickly as possible. When the villagers living nearby learned of this, they immediately took action. Dragging their bullock and horse-drawn carts into the river, they fastened them together with ropes, nailed wooden planks on top of them, and built a simple bridge for the units to cross smoothly. In a battle to intercept the enemy, we had to build defense works. The people voluntarily organized their "young and able-bodied men to hasten to our aid with picks and shovels as well as logs. With the army and the people working in concert, we very quickly completed the defense works under pressing conditions.

Chairman Mao has taught us that "the army and the people are the foundation of victory" and that "the masses are the real heroes." The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign has once again proven this infallable truth. Having faith in the masses and relying on and mobilizing the masses to carry out the revolution is a reliable guarantee for the victory of our cause. Alienated from the participation and support of the broad masses of people, there would not have been the victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the victory of the whole liberation war. Lin Piao maliciously attacked and slandered the broad masses of the people and negated the great role played by the people in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. This was the shabby performance of his extreme hostility toward the people, his landlord and bourgeois stand and his idealist historical concept of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class." The abundant merits and great achievements accomplished by the broad masses of armymen and civilians in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign have fully manifested the mighty power of Chairman Mao's idea of people's war and made a telling criticism of Lin Piao's Right-opportunist line and idealist conception of history.

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Some Understanding from the Study of "On Setting Up a System of Reports"

by

Liu Tsung-liang (刘宗良), political commissar of a regiment of a certain unit of the Nanking units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 9, 1974)

In the current struggle to criticize deeply the bourgeois military line of Lin Piao, we have studied once again this important document "On Setting Up a System of Reports" written by Chairman Mao in January 1948. This is of great importance to helping us understand clearly the crimes of Lin Piao in opposing the instructions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and sabotaging the absolute leadership of the Party over the army, in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and consciously strengthen our Party leadership and Party sense, and carry out properly army building in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian army building line.

In this article, Chairman Mao lays special emphasis on the necessity and importance of submitting reports to and asking instructions from the Central Committee. He points out that, owing to lack of understanding, some places have not seriously asked for instructions from and submitted reports to the Central Committee, as a result, increased losses to the revolutionary cause. Those places which have asked for instructions beforehand and stubmitted reports afterward have avoided or reduced such losses. This tells us that strict observance of the system of asking for instructions and submitting reports in accordance with the organizational system is closely related to the victory of the whole revolutionary war. This naturally is not simply a question of the system of work but a question of Party principle.

Our Party is charged with the great historic mission of leading the Chinese people to overthrow completely the "three great mountains," the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, using the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and socialism to triumph over capitalism, and finally realizing communism. In order to fulfill this great, formidable and glorious mission, our ranks must be in ship-shape and march in step. There must be a Marxist-Leninist political line as well as an organizational line and the strict discipline for guaranteeing the implementation of this political line. Only in this way could the whole Party and the whole army be centralized under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and units as one on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought to win still greater victories in the revolutionary struggle. This has been a valuable experience of the Chinese revolution as well as a fine tradition of our Party and our army.

However, the bourgeois careerist Lin Piao ignored the leadership of the Party and opposed the instructions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee in everything and everywhere. Taking the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign for example, Lin Piao not only refused to implement the many instructions

of Chairman Mao, but also rabidly attacked the instructions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee as "not quite suitable" and audaciously sabotaged the unified command of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. Just as Chairman Mao has said: "(There are people who), without authorization, modify the policies and tactics adopted by the Central Committee or other higher Party committees and apply extremely harmful policies and tactics, which go against the united will and discipline....and regard the area they administer as an independent realm. All this is extremely harmful to the interests of the revolution." Chairman Mao's directive on the setting up of a system of reports was brought forth for the sake of strengthening the collective unified leadership of the Party in the revolutionary war and resisting the sinister activities of such careerists as Lin Piao for sabotaging Party leadership and setting up independent kingdoms. This was an important organizational measure adopted by our Party under the new condition for winning all-round victory in the revolutionary war.

Lin Piao's opposition to the instructions of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee was inseparable from his Right-opportunist line. To promote his Right-opportunist line, he invariably had to sabotage Party leadership organizationally and carry out disruptive activities in a big way. In 1947, he baldly clamored: "The person with more men under him could become 'king'." It is not difficult to see from this why Lin Piao paid no attention to the situation as a whole in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, frantically opposed the unified command of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and submitted false reports on the military situation to deceive the Central Committee. He actually had the wolfish ambition to assert independence from the Party in a vain attempt to make himself king.

Chairman Mao has also prompted in particular the comrades of the whole Party and the whole army that they "must correct the bad habit of neither asking the higher levels for prior instructions nor submitting reports afterward." This requires us to constantly pay attention to strengthening the steeling of our proletarian Party spirit in revolutionary struggle. Especially in the violent and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, we must uphold the centralized leadership of the Party, strengthen our Party sense, build up the habit of asking for instructions and submitting reports in accordance with the organizational principle, and avoid taking the wrong road, the practice of liberalism and spreading unreliable news. We must adhere to the principle of subordinating the individual to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower level to the upper level and the whole Party to the Central Committee, and firmly and resolutely obey the command of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee so that all our actions will not deviate from the line and general and specific policies of the Party.

Experience from the practice of class struggle and the two-line struggle also tells us that in order to strictly implement the system of making reports, we must also persist in reading and studying to have a good grasp of Marxism and raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Strict observance of the system of asking for instructions and submitting reports is a serious struggle. For the sake of achieving

his sinister objective of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," Lin Piao energetically peddled his wornout trash of "without telling lies one cannot achieve great things." Because of this, we must read and study seriously, improve our ability to distinguish between false and true Marxism, criticize the crime of Lin Piao in sabotaging Party leadership and wipe out his pernicious influence. We must adhere to this fundamental principle of the Party commands the gun and the system of asking for instructions and submitting reports, and strengthen the close relationship between the upper level and the lower level, so that our army will struggle vigorously for realizing the political task of the Party under the absolute dictatorship of the Party.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Professor of Tsinghua University Discusses Revolution in Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

the tremendous changes in tsinghua university have been brought about under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on education in the past 25 years since the founding of new china, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this was described by tao pao-kai, professor of architectural engineering at the university.

professor tao pao-kai has taught in this university, which is now a poletechnical institution, for more than 50 years. a summary of his remarks follows:

the changes in tsinghua university mirror the vigorous progress in the educational revolution in china under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on education since the great proletarian cultural revolution started.

the changes are seen first on the question of whom education should serve. pre-liberation tsinghua was used by imperialism as a base for cultural aggression against china and by the reactionary ruling classes to train their successors in the doctrines of confucius and mencius, and both aimed at creating an intellectual aristocracy riding on the backs of the working people.

tsinghua university has radically changed its system of enrolment during the cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's teachings: "education must serve proletarian politics" and "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

today all the students are workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience -- middle school graduates who have done at least two or three years' work in rural people's communes, factories and mines or the people's liberation army. taking an active part in the revolution in education, they are determined to run and transform the university according to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought while studying there. they join the faculty and staff in mapping out the teaching plans and strive to temper themselves into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

in the course of teaching, i have become deeply aware that the fundamental question in education

is a question of "for whom". from the radical changes in education, i see how glorious and difficult my work is.

changes have taken place in the principles and methods of teaching. universities and colleges in china now follow the "open-to-society" practice which orientates college education towards society at large.

students of tsinghua university go to factories, worksites, rural areas and army units to take part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and integrate themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers. this sharply contrasts the situation in pre-liberation tsinghua whose students were bookworms confined to classroom study. divorced from society and production, they could not tackle practical problems. students of tsinghua today study scientific theories, work out designs and undertake construction work in connection with production tasks. new techniques, inventions and innovations in production replenish the content of their studies, while the results of their studies and scientific research directly serve socialist construction. in our department of architectural engineering, for instance, courses in pipeline designing for the discipline of water supply and drainage are taught right on the worksite of the peking general petro-chemical works. combining theoretical study with practical work, students develop their ability to analyze and solve problems and learn from the fine qualities of the working class.

the method of elicitation is adopted for teaching. after the students have studied the relevant material by themselves, the teachers raise thought-provoking questions and lead off a discussion. this is a radical departure from the "cramming method" in old universities where teachers delivered lectures and students took notes and memorized them. the discussions are now lively in class particularly because they cover questions arising in production. if a teacher cannot answer a question posed by the students, he will consult workers and technicians instead of pretending to know everything or putting on the airs of "teachers' inviolable dignity". the university also invites workers and technicians to give lectures. this method has effectively raised the quality of teaching.

tsinghua's first group of worker-peasant-soldier students graduated in march 1974. they did over 300 items in graduation field work, and 80 per cent of the results have been adopted in production. some students and teachers of the discipline of water supply and drainage of our department designed for the peking printing and dyeing mill a waste liquid disposal project with the help of workers and technicians. the project is now under construction.

in contrast, old tsinghua trained "versatile talents" who were nevertheless incapable of solving practical problems in production. in general, graduates in civil engineering could not work out designs until after several years' service as draftsmen.

examinations are also being conducted quite differently. sometimes the students are allowed to read reference materials and discuss among themselves before they give the answers. at other times they are asked to analyze problems at factories or worksites or to prove their points by experiments in laboratories. all this helps to increase their analytical power and deepen their understanding and memory.

thanks to the "open-to-society" method of education, veteran teachers are changing their thinking. as an old teacher, i knew nothing about practical problems in production because i had never left the university campus. in the cultural revolution i had a chance to receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers at factories and worksites. i was deeply impressed by how the working class devoted itself to the cause of socialism without any consideration of self-interest, and came to see that the only way for me to meet the needs of the educational revolution was to receive a re-education. teachers of tsinghua go to factories or rural areas to take part in physical labour and experiment on the educational revolution. those advanced in years go there for the main purpose of contacting the workers and peasants and remoulding their own thinking, and may do certain types of physical work if their health permits. a radical change is taking place in the mental outlook of our teachers.

worker-teachers with much practical experience have joined the faculty of our university. they play an exemplary role in political life and form the backbone of the educational revolution.

TRANSFORMATION OF NATURE

Central China Peasants Dare to Change Nature

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 26, 1974)

central china's linhsien county has been altered by water control works built since liberation, but the biggest change is the transformation in the thinking of its people. truisms handed down for generations, which were guided by feudal thinking, have given way to the marxist approach to understanding reality and changing it.

the peasants before liberation were helpless in face of the natural disasters that hit the county nine years out of ten, not to say to change rivers and mountains. they believed that "farming depends on nature, and mountains and rivers are fixed for all time."

since the founding of new china in 1949, particularly after the setting up of people's communes in 1958, the peasants on the broad socialist road pooled their wisdom and strength. by a decade's hard work starting in 1962, they built the red flag canal through the taihang mountains. this magnificent undertaking is known throughout china, and foreign visitors express admiration for the people who have improved farming conditions and, more important, have broadened their vision of what they can do. the peasants now work under the motto: "man is sure to triumph over nature."

projects unimaginable in the past have been undertaken one after another. the county had a seasonal stream called lushui river. because of the low river-bed, the water could not be utilized. the stream would overflow its banks when the river was in spate and wash crops away. some people despaired of changing it. they said: "if this could be done, don't you think our forefathers would have changed the river long ago?"

members of the three brigades on the banks of the river gained confidence after helping build the red flag canal and proposed to tame the stream and produce more grain for the state. they immediately went into action and changed the river's course. they were able to add over 13 hectares of farmland. the brigades set an all-time high for their grain production last year with yield over 8 tons per hectare. one of the three brigades got nearly 10.5 tons per hectare.

the county had seven such rivers. reservoirs built on their upper reaches now stop floods. peasants on the banks are reclaiming wasteland to expand farm acreage.

peasants living in the mountains said: "we were awed by the rocks of the taihang mountains in the past. we now see their value and intend to make use of them." more than 400 production brigades in the county are damming gullies and building terraced fields on the slopes. last winter and spring, the county reclaimed nearly 2,900 hectares of land.

on the top of one mountain is a small production team of only 67 people, with 22 able-bodied men and women. they worked five hectares of farmland scattered in 530 plots on the slopes. drought was common and the best harvest came to only 2.25 tons per hectare. the building of the red flag canal and the great proletarian cultural revolution fired the enthusiasm of the team members. in eight years, they did 20,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work to link the plots and make the topsoil half a metre thick. they also dug a hundred pits to store water. grain yield is now 6.75 tons per hectare. the team used to depend on the state for food grain. now it has a surplus to sell and five tons in reserve.

grain output in linhsien county before liberation never averaged more than 750 kilogrammes per hectare. drought often destroyed total crops in some places. the county had the worst drought in 50 years last spring, but it got a record summer harvest, 20 per cent above the 1973 figure. the county's annual output last year averaged 4.37 tons per hectare. "our peasants have never been so enthusiastic as they are today," said a leading member of the county. "they dare to think and act. the change in the way people think is promoting production."

the peasants act in the interest of the revolution. the red flag canal starts in neighbouring shansi province and the four brigades of the jenchun commune on the edge of the county are the first to benefit from the water. although the canal can irrigate 40,000 hectares of farmland, during a drought not enough water flows to the lower reaches. the communes and brigades in the upper reaches try to be economical in drawing water, but jenchun commune's brigades decided to do something more. members of the brigades said: "it takes three days and nights for red flag canal water from the changho river to reach the other end of the county. the farmland in the upper and lower reaches are worked to build socialism. if we take all the water, what could happen in the lower reaches? chairman mao urged us to make greater contribution to mankind. well, we four brigades alone cannot do much."

in three years up to spring sowing last year, they completed a 17.5-kilometre-long hill-side canal that brings water to their fields.

some people along the lower reaches of the red flag canal remarked: "everybody volunteered for difficult tasks while the red flag canal was being built. but today they all try to leave convenience to others. it makes us think of the old society when the landlords would pit villages against each other to fight for water. what a change in people's thinking exclamation"

MARSHLAND CONTROL

Southwest China Marshland Disappears

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 26, 1974)

an 87-square-kilometre marshland to the east of kunming, capital of southwest china's yunnan province, has now disappeared and is replaced by lush green paddy fields.

this is an achievement by luliang county's minority yi and hui nationalities and han people in learning from north china's tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the swamp was known as the luliang "sea" in the past. it swells in raining season and leaves the muddy basin strewn with weeds in dry seasons. the people living around the marsh were threatened by natural disasters nine years out of ten. frequent famines forced them to take flight and go begging before liberation. the place was noted for its poverty in yunnan province.

to transform the swamp and shake off poverty were the aspirations of the multi-national people from generation to generation. before liberation in 1949, a project was attempted to dam the nanpan river from pouring into the swamp, but the exploiting classes did not care in the least for the well-being of the labouring people. the problem was never solved.

after the founding of new china, the multi-national people became masters of the country. through the land reform and agricultural cooperative movements and the setting up of people's communes, the collective strength of the peasants grew. with the help of the state, they were able to accomplish the plan to transform the swamp once and for all.

in the great leap forward year of 1958, the people started their battle against the swamp. they planned

to build reservoirs and a dam, dredge the river and dig drainage canals. however, this plan was stopped by those who were influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. they did not believe in the strength of the masses and regarded the project as too big to be feasible.

during the cultural revolution, the people criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and their enthusiasm for socialism soared. under the unified command of the county revolutionary committee, the commune members put up a dam at nanpan river's entrance into the swamp. cadres worked alongside the peasants. in a winter and a spring, the reinforced concrete dam 20 metres high and 400 metres long was erected. an electric-controlled sluice gate was installed. in another winter-spring period, the river was dredged. at the same time, the commune members defied cold and dug ditches to drain off water in the dry season of winter.

the state gave big help to the multi-national people in line with the national policy of the communist party. funds and material were allocated to the county. the people dug more than 50 canals and ditches totalling 200 kilometres. but water in the lowest part still could not be drained off. the state sent in electric motors, pumps and other equipment. high-voltage lines were put up and over 100 pumping stations were built. the swamp was drained.

after years of hard efforts, the people also dug a canal 15 kilometres long, three metres deep and 25 metres wide. more than 360 small reservoirs and ponds were built in the mountains on the four sides to detain water.

the swamp was finally turned into 8,700 hectares of fertile farmland. last year's grain output exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare. the people took grain production as the key link and developed a diversified economy. they raised fish and ducks in the reservoirs and rivers and planted mulberry trees to breed silkworms. a poor place has now become a granary.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Building Workers Take Part in Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 26, 1974)

experienced bricklayers here have tried out a dozen new building materials in cooperation with the staff of the research and design institute of building materials. the bricklayers were selected to work in the institute in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the worker-technicians proposed to develop new building materials by using industrial waste. supported by the institute's party committee, they produced a high quality cement from waste alkali and coal dust after repeated trials.

the worker-technicians carried out experiments at factories or construction sites and learned earnestly from the workers, gearing scientific research to the needs in production.

when they learned that the steel slag cement produced by the tientsin tungfeng cement plant did not show a stable quality, they went there and organized a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians to search for ways to improve cement quality while taking part in production. they also visited the tientsin steel plant to study the formation of steel slag and perfected the cement formula.

the worker-technicians, together with veteran scientific research workers, replaced earth from arable land with silt from the nearby haiho river to make a new building material. after some 300 sintering tests, they trial-produced a kind of expanded clay valued for hardness and other good properties. the clay can be used to make light-weight concrete for building light and strong walls. the innovation also saves land for farming.

the worker-technicians are mastering technology. one of them, liang wan-chun, studied hard through practice with the help of veteran technicians and acquired a good knowledge of differential and integral calculus within half a year.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

East China Hsien Helps Rural "Barefoot" Doctors Raise Proficiency

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 25, 1974)

mountainous puchiang county in east china's chekiang province has in the last few years run 45 classes for its "barefoot" doctors.

these classes included both traditional chinese and western medicine. they aimed at helping the 640 medical practitioners scattered in the county's 405 production brigades raise their proficiency by combining the two schools of medicine.

some of them were sent to work in hospitals as interns under experienced tutors.

the county's mobile medical units making the rounds of the villages also helped the "barefoot" doctors. symposiums were organized by local health departments to discuss difficult cases and help solve problems.

thanks to these measures, the "barefoot" doctors in the county have successfully treated common and recurrent diseases as well as some difficult cases.

most of the "barefoot" doctors are from poor and lower-middle peasant families. chou hung-teng, a "barefoot" doctor in the chungyu commune, uses acupuncture to treat dozens of common diseases. in order to master the needling technique, he tries out the acupuncture points on his own body repeatedly.

combining traditional chinese and western medicine, the "barefoot" doctors popularize herbal medicine to reduce medical expenses. in the last few years "barefoot" doctors of the county and commune members have collected a total of 195 tons of medicinal herbs and prepared more than 30 herbal medicines. many production brigades grow medicinal herbs and have enough and to spare.

the party organizations at all levels in the county pay attention to the class consciousness of these "barefoot" doctors and help them make progress in the course of struggle.

in the last few years 41 of them were admitted into the chinese communist party and 122 into the communist youth league. one hundred and twenty doctors are now leading cadres at county, commune or production brigade levels.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock of Fine Breeds Increases in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 25, 1974)

livestock of fine and improved breeds has increased nearly three times in the inner mongolian autonomous region since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1965.

in the pre-liberation days, inner mongolian herdsmen were brutally exploited and oppressed by local tyrants and herdowners who owned most of the domesticated animals and pastures. stockbreeding was so backward that the animals were left to the tender mercies of nature and their number and quality declined. after liberation, under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, the herdsmen took the socialist road of collectivization and were given financial, material and technical assistance for the development of animal husbandry. the number of livestock in the inner mongolian autonomous region is now over four times that of 1947, the year of the founding of the autonomous region.

much has also been done in the way of improving the breeds, especially since the beginning of the cultural revolution. a survey of eight banners (equivalent to counties) shows that sheep of improved breeds account for more than 50 per cent of the total. all the animals of many communes and brigades are of improved breeds.

the may first stud farm in silinghol league (equivalent to an administrative region) breeds fine-wool sheep which are also valued for mutton. giving full scope to the wisdom of its workers and cooperating with nearby communes and production brigades, the farm has improved its fine-wool sheep in the cultural revolution. the sheep are of a high standard in physical constitution, fertility, genetic stability, adaptivity and resistance to diseases. they show a rich and even growth of fine wool and their flesh is of a high quality. under normal grazing conditions, the survival rates of sheep and lambs exceed 95 per cent.

a semi-fine wool sheep has been raised experimentally in the chahar right wing rear banner. by june this year, more than 5,700 lambs of this type had been successfully cross-bred. the lambs are large, fast-growing, adaptive and highly resistant to diseases. the fleece is much longer than that of hybrids of similar age.

since the cultural revolution started, especially in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, herdsmen and cadres of various nationalities sharply criticized the fallacious theory that "heaven decides everything" and inculcated in their minds the thesis that "human power can triumph over nature." in the past eight years, herdsmen in the taerhan mao mingan joint banner in the northern frontier region have opened up more than 11,367 hectares of sown pastures, built seven mortar underground water projects, dug 2,000 wells, reclaimed 5,136 hectares as fodder fields and erected 2,700 livestock sheds. the animals are well protected against natural adversities. the number of livestock in the banner this year is five times the early post-liberation figure.

through the development of stockbreeding, the people's communes expanded and consolidated their collective economy, improved the living standards of herdsmen and made a greater contribution to socialist construction. in the chahar right wing rear banner, the annual income from the sales of wool has increased six times since the sheep breeds were improved. inner mongolian superfine woolen knitwear, produced by the four major woolen textile mills in huhehot from improved local wool, finds a ready market all over the country.

SPORTS

China's National Diving and Water-polo Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 26, 1974)

china's 1974 national diving and water-polo tournament was held between october 13 and 23 in the coastal city of chanchiang, kwangtung province.

the tournament drew diving teams from twelve provinces and municipalities and water-polo teams from nine provinces and municipalities, with half of the participants being juniors.

chinese divers and water-polo players who had returned from the recent seventh asian games in tehran gave exhibitions at the tournament for the worker-peasant-soldier spectators.

the participants earnestly implemented the principle "friendship first, competition second" and displayed a fine socialist sportsmanship. there were moving scenes

of contestants helping and learning from one another for common progress in a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for victory.

the diving contests brought to light the big progress made by chinese divers. the top place winners achieved a fairly high level in their complicated dives. seven divers have mastered the difficult stunt of forward one-and-half somersault with three twists in springboard diving.

one of the salient features of the tournament was the presence of many outstanding young divers. first and second place winners in women's diving, li sung-fang and teng hung, are barely 16 years old. winner of the men's platform diving event liang shao-han is 18 and the runner-up wu kuo-tsun just 16. quite a number of 13-or 14-year-olds demonstrated a good mastery of skill.

the tournament also showed a remarkable progress in the game of water-polo made by various teams. gaps between different teams and between the junior and senior grades proved to be rather close.

following is a list of the top finishers in terms of team total:

men's diving: kwangtung, kiangsu and shanghai;

women's diving: kwangtung, shanghai and peking;

boys' diving: kwangtung, liaoning and hunan;

girls' diving: kwangtung, fukien and peking;

men's water-polo: kwangtung, kwangsi and shanghai; and

boys' water-polo: kwangtung and shanghai.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Peking Opera Troupe Leaves for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

a chinese peking opera troupe of peking left here for algeria by special plane this morning. with yu hui-yung, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, as its leader and chang ko-ming, a leading member of the peking opera troupe, as its deputy leader, the troupe will attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of algeria, and make a performance tour as guests of the algerian government.

the over-130-member troupe included leading performers yang chun-hsia, ma yung-an, li yung-hai, liu kuei-hsin, kao mu-kun, chang hsueh-hai, chang lien-hsiang, ching lien-chen, wang chung-hsin and hu ping-hsu. the troupe will perform in algeria the modern revolutionary peking opera the "azalea mountain".

the troupe was seen off at the airport by wu teh and wang man-tien, head and deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; chai tse-min and lin lin, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of art circles, including hao liang, liu ching-tang, wang pu-ching and hsiao teh.

present were ahmed dekhili, charge d'affairs ad interim of the algerian embassy in peking, and an embassy official.

CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Opening of Arab Summit Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to the 7th arab summit conference extending warm congratulations on its convocation. the message reads as follows:

arab summit conference,

rabat

on the occasion of the convocation of the arab summit conference, i wish to extend warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the chinese government and people.

in the middle east war of october last year, the arab people in their tens of millions, with common hatred against the enemy, gave play to the great might of their militant unity and dealt heavy blows at israeli zionism and at the superpowers which tried to fish in troubled waters. in the past year, the situation in the middle east has developed in a direction more and more favourable to the arab people and the people of the third world and unfavourable to zionism and big-power hegemonism.

i am sure that the convening of the present arab summit conference will further strengthen the militant unity of the great arab people and help promote the just struggle of the arab and palestinian people for the recovery of lost territories and the restoration of national rights.

i wish the conference success.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

october 26, 1974

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Geologists in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

noted australian geologist dr. n.h. fisher and his party have been visiting in china since mid-october.

the party includes mrs. e.m. fisher; acting director of the bureau of mineral resources l.c. noakes; and two other friends from australian geological circles don carruthers and e.l. biggs.

while in peking, the australian friends paid visits to two institutes and a museum under the academy of geological science and the peking iron mine, and toured places of historical interest and scenic beauty.

hsu chieh, a leading member of the bureau of geology and permanent council member of the geological society of china, met the australian guests and gave a banquet in their honour on october 19.

dr. n.h. fisher and his party will shortly leave china.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Australian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

president chai tse-min of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries met and had a cordial and friendly conversation today with the australia-china society veterans delegation led by harold stanley danaher. yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, was present.

the australian delegation arrived in peking on october 20 at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. while in peking, the australian guests visited a rural people's commune, factories and a neighbourhood committee, and made excursions to the great wall, the summer palace and the palace museum. they had friendly meetings with chinese of various circles.

the delegation will leave peking shortly to visit southern china before going home.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

austrian ambassador to china franz helmut leitner and mrs. leitner gave a reception here at noon today to celebrate the national day of the republic of austria.

among those attending were chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of organizations concerned yen chun, yueh chih-chien, chu hui-fen, chou pei-yuan, chang cheng-teh and chou jung-kuo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND CANADA

China-Canada Swimming, Diving Contest in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 26, 1974)

one canadian national record fell and two chinese records were revamped at the two-day china-canada friendly swimming and diving contest ending here yesterday.

chinese swimmer lo chao-ying set a new national record in the men's 100 metres butterfly with a clocking of 57.9 seconds which also beat the asian games record of 58.21 seconds chalked up by hideaki hara from japan at the latest asian games earlier this year.

the canadian quartet of j. hawes, b. shirley, b. duncan and t. bach swam the men's 200 metres medley relay in 1 minute 53.8 seconds, clipping 4.8 seconds off the listed canadian record.

another chinese swimmer, chiang ai-ho, shaved one-tenth of a second off the national record of 1 minute 05.3 seconds in the women's 100 metres freestyle.

the swimming contest and diving exhibition staged by the canadian, chinese and kwangtung provincial teams attracted a total of 20,000 spectators. the manifestations of friendship by swimmers of both countries, who encouraged

each other for common progress in the course of the events, drew enthusiastic applause from the packed stands. chinese and canadian swimmers, divers and coaches got together at a discussion to share their experience and joined in training workouts.

the canadian aquatic sports delegation with e.k. reynolds as the leader and a.j. fraser as the deputy leader arrived here on october 23. they were guests at a reception hosted by the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese swimming association wednesday evening.

among those who watched the friendly contest were sun lo-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, wang kuan-ying, a leading member of the chinese swimming association, and bruce jutzi, second secretary of the canadian embassy in peking.

while in kwangchow, the canadian guests visited a school for deaf-mutes and a middle school.

the canadian delegation will leave for changsha, hunan province, to continue its match tour of china.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Arrive in Kwangchow from Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 25, 1974)

prime minister poul hartling of the kingdom of denmark, mrs. elsebeth hartling and their party arrived here from kweilin by special plane this morning in the company of li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building.

the honoured danish guests were given a rousing welcome at the airport by chao tzu-yang, chairman, and wang shou-tao, vice-chairman, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and 2,000 local people.

paiyun airport today hoisted the national flags of china and denmark. when the distinguished danish guests stepped down from the plane and made a round to meet the welcoming crowd, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. youngsters danced

to gay music while people waved bouquets and colourful streamers, hailing the constant growth of the friendship between the people of the two countries. prime minister and mrs. hartling kept waving to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

later, the danish guests visited china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair being held here in the company of li shui-ching, chao tzu-yang and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min who is now in kwangchow.

prime minister hartling and his party also visited the lokang people's commune in the suburbs of kwangchow. they made a swing through the commune's orange orchard, paddy field, farm products processing plant, farm tools repair plant and hospital, and paid visits to commune members' homes.

mrs. elsebeth hartling called at the shihwan artistic ceramics workshops in the nearby city of foshan.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the danish guests. chairman chao tzu-yang and prime minister hartling, proposing toasts at the banquet, expressed the hope for a constant development of the amity and friendly relations between the people of the two countries. minister li shui-ching, vice-minister chou hua-min and danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan attended.

upon their departure from kweilin this morning, the distinguished danish guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, chung feng, chairman of the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned.

Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hartling Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 26, 1974)

danish prime minister poul hartling and mrs. elsebeth hartling and other distinguished danish guests concluded their official visit to china and left here for home by special train this morning.

they were warmly seen off at the railway station by more than two thousand people headed by chao

tzu-yang, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees wang shou-tao, chiao lin-yi and liu kuei-lan.

present at the railway station were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, chang yi-chun, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to denmark yueh liang and his wife sun chi, who had accompanied the danish guests on their visit. kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, accompanied the guests to shumchun.

the kwangchow railway station, over which flew the national flags of china and denmark, was today alive with the expression of friendship between the chinese and danish people. as prime minister and mrs. hartling bid farewell to the well-wishers in the company of chao tzu-yang and li shui-ching, the shouting of slogans and cheers burst out from the crowd, mingled with the beating of drums and gongs. waving bouquets, the crowd hailed the successful visit of prime minister and mrs. hartling and wished that the friendship between the chinese and danish people and the friendly relations between the two countries would make new development.

prime minister and mrs. hartling kept waving to the well-wishers.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and his wife also left kwangchow by the same train..

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Protocol of 13th Meeting of Sino-Hungarian Commission for Scientific, Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

a protocol of the 13th meeting of the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the hungarian people's republic was signed here this morning.

the protocol was signed by ma yi, chairman of the chinese group to the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building of china, and szili geza, chairman of the hungarian group to the

commission and vice-minister of heavy industry of hungary, on behalf of the two sides respectively.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang attended the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, he met all members of the hungarian group to the commission and had a friendly conversation with them.

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and commercial counsellor banlaki lajos of the hungarian embassy in peking were present at the ceremony and the meeting.

present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned yao shao-shih, liu chin-lin, chen chen-chi and wang chen-chien, and other members of the chinese group to the commission.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the birthday of mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, and the national day of iran.

attending the banquet were vice-premier nieh jung-chen, minister of light industry chien chih-kuang, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of departments concerned chen chieh, chang wen-pin, yu pu-hsueh, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, yang chi and wang lei.

heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in china were present.

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador Who Is to Leave Post

(NCNA-English Tehran, Oct. 24, 1974)

iranian prime minister amir abass hoveida yesterday morning received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen who is to leave his post for home.

prior to this, ambassador chen hsin-jen had been received by the shah of iran's brother, prince abdorreza pahlavi, the mother of shahbanou of iran madame farideh diba, senate president jaafar sharif emami and majlis speaker abdollah riazi respectively. minister of the imperial court amir assadollah alam and his wife gave a farewell banquet in honour of the chinese ambassador and his wife. minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari and his wife were present.

ambassador chen hsin-jen gave a farewell reception yesterday evening. present were senate president jaafar sharif emami, majlis speaker abdollah riazi, minister of interior and civil service affairs jamshid amuzegar and other officials.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the northeast japan trade union activists friendship delegation led by ryohei ota. deputy leaders of the delegation are ootomo susumu and masami tanno and secretary-general is biko iimura.

present at the meeting was yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Japanese Friend Mrs. Eijun Otani Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

japanese friend mrs. eijun otani and her party wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here by plane this morning on a visit to south china before leaving for home.

mrs. eijun otani gave a return banquet yesterday evening. present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chao pu-chu, hsieh ping-hsin, hsiao hsien-fa, sun ping-hua, ku chin-hsin, lin po and wang hsiao-hsien.

during their stay in peking, the japanese guests visited a kindergarten, and the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming tombs).

Sian Municipality Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Kyoto

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 26, 1974)

the sian municipality friendship delegation of china concluded its visit to kyoto and left for nara today.

a reception was given by the delegation yesterday evening. among the 600 guests at the reception were motoki funabashi, mayor of kyoto; shigeya fukushima, speaker of the kyoto municipal assembly and friends of various circles, leading members of the kyoto branch of the general association of korean residents in japan and leading members of patriotic chinese residents' organizations in kyoto. counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan li lien-ching was also present.

leader of the sian delegation sun chang-hsing and mayor motoki funabashi spoke at the reception. the mayor praised the energetic work of the chinese people in building socialism under the leadership of their great leader mao tsetung by adhereing to the principle of hard work, independence and self-reliance. he hoped that talks would be held as early as possible for the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty.

during its stay in kyoto, the sian delegation visited factories making traditional products, villages, schools and places of historical interest. they had discussions with workers, youth, women and cultural organizations in kyoto. it attended the welcoming meeting

sponsored by the national council for japan-china friendship and the kyoto headquarters of komei party.

on october 24, the delegation attended the opening ceremony of the kyoto-sian friendship exhibition.

CHINA AND KOREA

Banquet Marks 24th Anniversary of Entry of Chinese People's Volunteers into Korean War

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 24, 1974)

a banquet was given by the korean ministry of the people's armed forces here this evening to mark the 24th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war which falls on october 25.

present on the occasion were general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; yang hyong sop, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party; chong jun gi, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the administrative council; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the korea-china friendship association central committee and minister of finance; lt. general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the people's armed forces; kim gil hyon, deputy director of the international department of the korean workers' party; chon myong su, vice-minister of foreign affairs; other leaders of the korean party and government and high ranking officers of the korean people's army.

also present at the banquet were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea; chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; tieh lei, military attache and other officials of the chinese embassy; miao chieh, senior staff officer, and working staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation; and chinese technicians and students in korea. also present on invitation were all members of the chinese education delegation, the chinese academy of science delegation and the chinese railways delegation now visiting korea.

prominently displayed at the banquet hall were protraits of the great leader of the korean people president

kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung, and korean and chinese national flags.

speaking at the banquet, general o jin u said, "the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war set a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism, gave tremendous encouragement to the people of our country and the officers and men of the korean people's army waging a just struggle for the freedom and independence of our fatherland, and dealt a telling blow to the enemy."

he pointed out that the chinese people's volunteers rushed to the korean front holding high the just banner of "resisting u.s. aggression, aiding korea, protecting their homes and defending their motherland". together with the brave fighters of the korean people's army, they brought into full play collective heroism and the spirit of self-sacrifice, and defeated the enemy.

"after the guns were silent," he said, "the brave fighters of the chinese people's volunteers actively helped our people in the work of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction, and at the same time guarded the frontlines together with the brave fighters of the korean people's army.

"the heroic exploits performed by the brave chinese people's volunteers and their moving deeds are always enshrined in the hearts of our people."

general o jin u said, "the fraternal chinese people and the heroic commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, are now further consolidating the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, carrying on in a deep-doing way the campaign to criticize lin piao and confucius, and bringing about a new upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction."

"u.s. imperialism," he said, "must stop its interference in korea's internal affairs and withdraw its aggressive troops from south korea in the interest of the defence and consolidation of peace and the promotion of the cause of reunification of our country.

"our people will surely surmount all difficulties on the road towards reunification; and under the banner of the three great principles and five-point programme for national reunification put forth by comrade kim il sung, we can certainly accomplish the cause of historic significance, the reunification of our fatherland."

he affirmed, "we will make all-out efforts, as we have done before, to strengthen the militant

solidarity and unity between korea and china which were forged and nursed personally by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung."

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan also spoke at the banquet. he said, "the heroic korean people and korean people's army, under the brilliant leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung, obtained vigorous internationalist support, and in the three rigid years of the fatherland liberation war they fought staunchly and courageously and defeated the u.s. imperialist aggressors. they had not only safeguarded the independence and freedom of their fatherland but also made important contributions to the world people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle."

he praised the korean people's splendid achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the post-war period. he said, "today, the korean people are responding to the militant call of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, actively developing the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and striving at new chollima speed to complete successfully the plan of the current year and fulfill the six-year plan ahead of schedule".

li yun-chuan said, "21 years have elapsed since the armistice in korea, and 16 years since the withdrawal of the chinese people's volunteers from korea. but, the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops still hang on in south korea as a grave obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the korean workers' party and government have put forth a series of reasonable suggestions and proposals for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of their country and have waged a persist struggle. the chinese government and people sternly denounce u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique for scheming to create 'two koreas', and resolutely support all the reasonable suggestions and proposals of the korean party and government. the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops must be completely withdrawn from south korea, and the question of the reunification of korea must be settled by the korean people themselves without intervention of foreign forces. the korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland will certainly win ultimate victory."

li yun-chuan said, "as testified by history, china-korea friendship which was forged and nursed personally by the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung on the basis of marxism-leninism and internationalism is unbreakable by whatever

force exclamation the chinese people highly treasure this great friendship and unity, and in the future they will always closely unite with the fraternal korean people, support each other and advance together."

the speeches by general o jin u and ambassador li yun-chuan were warmly applauded.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of close friendship between the peoples and armies of two countries.

Korean Paper Marks 24th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korean War

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1974)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" today carried an editorial entitled "unbreakable friendship and unity cemented with blood", marking the 24th anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the korean war.

the editorial says, that the chinese people sent volunteers formed by their fine sons and daughters to the korean front. "this was selfless revolutionary assistance given by the chinese people to the korean people and a brilliant example of proletarian internationalism."

"the immortal feats and exploits performed by the chinese people's volunteers in our country," it says, "will always enshrine in the hearts of our people. the genuine assistance and co-operation of internationalism between our two peoples displayed in fight against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialist aggressors will shine brilliantly in the history of revolutionary struggle of korea and china."

the unbreakable friendship between korea and china, the editorial goes on to say, has stood the test of history and no force on earth can undermine it.

"today, the brave and industrious chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung, following the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts, are working hard for still greater achievements in socialist construction. especially since the tenth congress of the communist party of china, the chinese people have further consolidated the achievements of the victorious great proletarian cultural revolution and energetically unleashed the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius,

thus further strengthening the proletarian dictatorship and the revolutionary position. they are bringing about a new upsurge in all the fields of revolution and construction."

the editorial says: "the korean people will, as always, advance hand in hand with the fraternal chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the success of the cause of socialism and communism."

Major General Kim Poong Sop Gave Banquet Marking 24th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korean War

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1974)

major general kim poong sop, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, gave a banquet this evening in kaesong to mark the 24th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

present at the banquet were chen chien-wu, member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission on behalf of the chinese people's volunteers, miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation, and other staff members of the delegation.

senior colonel li yong il, member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission on behalf of the korean people's army, and other officers of the korean people's army were also present.

kim poong sop and chen chien-wu spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of close unity between the armies and peoples of korea and china.

Korean Leaders Lay Wreath Before Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1974)

a wreath was laid today before the korean-chinese friendship tower here by korean party and government leaders in deep commemoration of the fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

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the wreath was placed by general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea (w.p.k.) and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and chong jun gi, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the administration council, on behalf of the w.p.k. central committee, the d.p.r.k. central people's committee and the administration council.

the ribbon of the wreath was inscribed with "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers exclamation"

present on the occasion also were kim gwan sop, chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee; lt. general chang jong hwan, [illegible] of the people's armed forces; kim du yong, vice-minister of public security; li jong mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kim sok jin, vice-minister of foreign trade; li yong chang, vice-minister of external economic affairs; kim yong sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, and li jong sik, secretary of the pyongyang municipal party committee.

wreaths were also sent by the ministry of the people's armed forces, the ministry of public security, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of external economic affairs, the committee for foreign cultural relations, the central committee of the korea-china friendship association, the pyongyang municipal party committee, the pyongyang municipal administrative committee and the central committee of the association of chinese residents in korea.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador, and tie lei, military attache of the chinese embassy, also laid a wreath on behalf of the chinese embassy.

the working masses of pyongyang placed bouquets before the tower.

on the same day, wreaths were sent to the cemetery of the fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers in [illegible] hill, pyongyang, by the pyongyang municipal party committee and the municipal administrative committee, the brother hill district party committee and the district administrative committee and the central committee of the association of chinese residents in korea. the chinese embassy also sent a wreath.

wreaths were also placed today at the cemeteries of the fallen heroes of the chinese people's volunteers

and the korean people's army in kaesong by chang in-sok, chief secretary of the kaesong city party committee; paek chang ryong, chairman of the kaesong city administrative committee; major general kim poong sop, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and chen chien-wu, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and miao chieh, senior staff officer of the chinese people's volunteers delegation.

China, Korea Sign Protocol on Border Railway Transport Meeting

(KCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 26, 1974)

a regular meeting on sino-korean border railway transport was held in korea's sariwon city from october 5 to 22, and a protocol on the meeting was signed on october 22.

the chinese railway delegation to the meeting was led by ma tseng-yang, deputy director of the shenyang railway bureau and the korean railway delegation by kim tae sik, deputy director of the kaechon county railway bureau under the korean ministry of railway.

the chinese delegation arrived in korea on october 4 and left for home today.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Presents Credentials

(KCNA-English Ulan Bator, Oct. 24, 1974)

chang wei-lieh, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of mongolia, presented today his credentials to umjagin tsedenbal, president of the presidium of the great people's hural. president tsedenbal had a conversation with ambassador chang wei-lieh.

present on the occasion were tsedendambyn gotob, secretary general of the presidium of the great people's hural, and lodongiin rinchin, minister of foreign affairs.

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ambassador chang wei-lieh arrived here on october 17.

foreign minister chinchin recieved ambassador chang wei-lieh yesterday.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Trade and Shipping Minister Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

einar magnussen, norwegian minister of trade and shipping, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left peking for pyongyang, korea, by air today. norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and commercial counsellor arne normann of the norwegian embassy here left in their company.

among those seeing the norwegian guests off at the airport were minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned under the ministry of foreign trade cheng to-pin, liu jo-ming, chang hsing-chiao and chiu shih-chien, as well as commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in norway chen wen-tung.

on hand were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and commercial counsellor han ju ro of the korean embassy here, and counsellor willy johan fredriksen of the norwegian embassy in peking.

while in china, minister einar magnussen and his party reached an agreement with the chinese side on the establishment of a joint china-norway trade committee. minister li chiang and minister einar magnussen signed the letters on the agreement on october 19.

the norwegian guests also visited shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow and were honoured at banquets given by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, hsieh cheng-chieh, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

the guests viewed china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair being held in kwangchow.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Attache to China Gives Army Day Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

military, naval and air attache of the embassy of the socialist republic of romania in china col. ioan dubesteanu and mrs. dubesteanu gave a cocktail party here today to mark the 30th anniversary of the romanian army day.

present at the party were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party, leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison hsiang chung-hua, wei po-ting, luan hsueh-wen, ho teh-ching, liu tao-sheng, kuang jen-nung, chung hui, yu ting, yen ching-ti, liu chin-hsuan, chang yun-lung, pan yung-ti and kan mai, and leading members of departments under c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries jen yun-chung, yu chan, chen chieh, han tsung-cheng, li en-chiu and hsing jen-hsien.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and mrs. gavrilescu were present.

ambassadors and military attaches of a number of countries to china were also present.

Sino-Romanian Shooting Contest Held in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 25, 1974)

a shooting contest between a visiting chinese team and a romanian team was held here from october 21 to 24.

, outstanding results were chalked up by the marksmen of the two countries in this friendly contest which gave full scope to the friendship and unity between the chinese and romanian peoples.

competing in the 11 events at stake, the chinese men and women sharpshooters shattered three national records. chinese marksman ke wei-lieh of olunchun nationality collected 392 points to break the chinese national record of 391 points in the men's free small-bore rifle shooting (40 shots) from kneeling position.

in the women's 50-metre standard rifle shooting (60 shots) from three positions, china's leng kuei-ying cracked her own national record of 559 points with 566 points.

another chinese marksman chin chun-pa hit 381 points in the men's 10-metre air pistol (40 shots) shooting to better the national record of 379 points set by himself.

romanian sharpshooters came first in three events and second in four events. in the men's rapid-fire pistol shooting (60 shots), marcel rosca got 592 points. in the women's air rifle (40 shots) contest, another romanian sharpshooter dumitra matei won 373 points. his fellow countryman gheorghe vasilescu shot 564 points in the men's 50-metre small-bore standard rifle shooting (60 shots) from three positions.

the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" was brought into full play in the contest. at the shooting range, the chinese and romanian marksmen exchanged experience and learned from each other alongside competition. sometimes when a big wind hit the shooting range, they encouraged each other to overcome difficulties and strive for good results. the romanian marksmen offered bullets to their chinese counterparts during practice sessions.

on october 23, emil ghibu, vice-president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with comrade liu kuei, leader of the chinese shooting team.

during their stay in romania, the chinese marksmen visited the museum on the history of the romanian communist party and went on a sightseeing tour of bucharest in the company of the leaders of the romanian shooting team.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish News Agency Director and Party Feasted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of attila onuk, director, and gonul buran, head of the international department, of the anatorian news agency of turkey.

attending were turkish ambassador to china adnan bulak and minister-counsellor cetin oran and first secretary candan azer of the turkish embassy in peking.

leading members of chinese organizations concerned mu ching, peng ti, yen hung-liang and yang pu-sheng were also present.

director attila onuk and his party arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Adopts Resolution on Six-month Extension of "UNEF" Mandate

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 24, 1974)

the u.n. security council last evening adopted a resolution on a six-month extension of the mandate of the "united nations emergency force (u.n.e.f.)" in the middle east. the representatives of china and iraq did not take part in the voting.

prior to the voting, unofficial consultations were held among members of the security council. proceeding from different interests, the two superpowers quarrelled bitterly during the consultations. soviet representative malik repeatedly blamed israel for discriminating against the forces of warsaw pact members in the "u.n.e.f." and demanded protection for the "freedom of movement" of all "u.n.e.f." contingents. the demand was strongly opposed by the u.s. representative. the meeting, originally scheduled for yesterday afternoon, was postponed to last evening because of the quarrel.

after the adoption of the resolution, chinese representative huang hua said, "china has always held different views in principle on the question of dispatching so-called united nations force. with regard to the dispatch of the so-called unef to the middle east, the chinese delegation pointed out at the security council meeting of october 25 last year that such a practice would be of no help whatsoever to the solution of the middle east question and that it could only pave the way for international interference with the superpowers as the behind-the-scenes boss. in fact, the past year has seen unabated and intensifying contention between the two superpowers in this region. this contention manifests itself in many aspects, one of which is their contention over the question of 'unef'."

huang hua pointed out that the two superpowers have been engaged in fierce contention and have put up one ugly performance after another on the question of the "unef". a particularly remarkable show has been put on by one of the superpowers, a self-styled "natural ally" of the arab countries. speaking in a passionate tone and making a hue and cry, it asked for an open meeting at one time and secret consultations at another, during which it produced a combination of speeches and draft resolutions. the abundance of facts have proved that it is talking about one thing while thinking of and doing another. what it is dreaming about day and night is to squeeze out and overwhelm the other, so as to strengthen its own control in the middle east. to that end, they do not hesitate to re-impose the situation of "no war, no peace" on the people of the middle east at the expense of the sovereignty of the arab countries and the national rights of the palestinian people.

he said, "under such circumstances, their boast about a 'just and lasting peace' in the middle east amounts to nothing but sheer deception.' a genuine settlement of the middle east question can be achieved only by relying on the arab and palestinian people strengthening their unity, firmly opposing israeli zionist aggression and heightening their vigilance to eliminate all meddlings of the superpowers."

he said that basing itself on its principled position, the chinese delegation did not participate in the voting on the draft resolution on six-month extension of the mandate of the "unef", and it goes without saying that china will not pay the expenditures for the above-mentioned force.

soviet representative malik in his speech once again prated about the "freedom of movement" of the "u.n.e.f." and described this as "a matter of principle". he attacked the speech of the chinese representative and boasted that the so-called "most modern weapons and rockets" provided by the soviet union for the arab countries in the middle east war last october "had guaranteed" the victory of these countries.

taking the floor again, chinese representative huang hua refuted malik's fallacies. he said, "it is known to all that the soviet government has taken advantage of the difficult plight of the arab countries and the palestinian people in an attempt to bring the countries of this region under its control and to contend for and expand its spheres of influence there. in fact, the term 'fish in troubled waters' is the best description of no one else, but of the soviet government itself. mr. malik has unabashedly boasted about their so-called military aid to arab countries. but it was

precisely the leaders of certain arab countries, which accepted your 'aid', and the just arab public opinion that have repeatedly exposed the true motivation of this so-called aid. not only have they pointed out that you have used this so-called aid to extort high repayment, -- that is to say, you are a downright merchant of death reaping great fortunes through war -- they have also pointed out how at the crucial juncture of the october war, you did not hesitate to resort to the cessation of arms supply as a means to pressure those arab countries and people who were persisting in their war of resistance into submission to the israeli aggressors, thus disrupting their war against aggression."

huang hua stressed in conclusion that the soviet representative was desperately using cosmetics to prettify himself, but the result will only be an even uglier face.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china. the present visit is a follow-up to the official visit to china of the viet nam government economic delegation led by vice-premier le thanh nghi last august.

today, peking airport flew the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly greeted at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's

liberation army; and liang feng and chu chuan-hsien, deputy departmental directors under the foreign ministry.

also present were ly ban, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, who is now in peking; nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy here; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

Executive Plan of China-Vietnam Public Health Cooperation Agreement Signed in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 25, 1974)

the 1975-1976 plan for the execution of the china-viet nam public health cooperation agreement was signed here yesterday.

chien hsin-chung, head of the chinese health delegation and vice-minister of health, and vu van can, head of the health delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam and acting minister of public health, signed the plan.

present on the occasion were le tung son, standing member of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries, and fu hao, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n.

Chinese Health Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 25, 1974)

the chinese health delegation headed by vice-minister of health chien hsin-chung left here for home today after a friendly visit to viet nam.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were: vu van can, d.r.v.n. acting minister of public health, and le tung son, standing member of the d.r.v.n. commission for cultural relations with foreign countries. le khoan hong, member of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam to the d.r.v.n., was present.

chinese ambassador fu hao was also present.

on october 23, the chinese embassy here held a reception for the delegation's visit, and the d.r.v.n. ministry of public health gave a banquet in honour of the delegation yesterday.

during its stay in viet nam, the delegation visited a number of hospitals, institutes, pharmaceutical factories and some grassroot health units in the rural areas of hanoi and ha tay, nam ha and quang ninh provinces. they also exchanged experiences with the vietnamese health workers.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with le thanh nghi, leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were ly ban, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, lieutenant-general tran sam, member of the delegation and vice-minister of national defence, nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and dinh van tram, pham duc luat, le quang tuong, hoang tuan, nguyen trenh khac, pham thanh ha, nguyen phuong vu and nguyen dinh bang.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as wang pin, lu kuei, yang jung-chieh, liang feng, chu chuan-hsien, ho cheng, lien cheng-pao and ho wen-yun.

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Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Welcoming DRVN Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government.

vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke first at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. he praised the heroic vietnamese people who, after winning great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, have won new successes on various fronts. he said: the people in north viet nam, responding to the call of the viet nam workers' party and the government, have worked with enthusiasm and won gratifying achievements in the arduous struggle to heal the wounds of war and rehabilitate and develop their economy. the people in south viet nam have won one new victory after another in their resolute struggles to oppose the violation of the paris agreement by the u.s. and the saigon regime and to safeguard and consolidate their liberated areas.

recently, the chinese vice-premier continued, south vietnamese people of various strata in the areas under the control of the saigon regime started a wave of struggle against nguyen van thieu's dictatorial rule. this was an inevitable result of the nguyen van thieu clique's obdurate acts of violating and sabotaging the paris agreement and pushing forward its fascist rule. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam have issued statements to support the people in south viet nam in their just struggle. the chinese people express their resolute support to this.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: nurtured personally by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh, the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two peoples have been constantly consolidated and developed. following the great leader chairman mao's teaching, the chinese people will, as always, do our best and continue to support the vietnamese people in their just struggle and socialist construction till complete victory is won.

in his speech, vice-premier le thanh nghi said: the tasks facing the vietnamese people at present are very heavy, and we have to overcome many difficulties.

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in the south, the nguyen van thieu clique, which is supported and assisted by the united states, is continuing the neo-colonialist war. they have seriously violated and sabotaged the paris agreement on viet nam. they have been ceaselessly attacking and nibbling at the liberated areas, unbridledly suppressing, exploiting and trampling on all freedoms and democratic rights of the people of various strata in the areas under their control and thus committing numerous barbarous crimes. this has resulted in a very tense situation in the south.

he went on: the south vietnamese people have resolutely smashed these conspiratorial activities. recently, they have successively won many great military and political victories and defended and consolidated the liberated areas. the struggle against the fascist, war-like nguyen van thieu regime waged by the people of various strata in cities and countryside alike is in a greater upsurge than ever before. in the north, after many years of fierce war, our people are striving to realize the resolution of the 22nd plenary session of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, heal the war wounds, rehabilitate and develop the economy, promote socialist industrialization and improve material and cultural life, and at the same time to fulfil their obligation to their kith and kin in the south and energetically support the fraternal lao and cambodian peoples.

vice-premier le thanh nghi stated: viet nam and china are two fraternal socialist countries and close neighbours. the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people and that of the chinese people are closely linked. as always, the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese government and people will determinedly do their best to defend, consolidate and develop the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of viet nam and china.

among the guests at the banquet were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

also present were minister li chiang and vice-minister yao yi-lin of foreign trade, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china shen chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department feng yung-shun and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei.

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Agreement between Chinese, Vietnamese Governments on China's Economic and Military Materials Assistance to Vietnam in 1975 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on china's economic and military materials assistance to viet nam in 1975 was signed in peking this afternoon.

the agreement was signed by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government of the d.r.v.n., on behalf of their respective governments.

a protocol on china's gratuitous supply of military equipment and materials to viet nam in 1975, a protocol on china supplying viet nam with general goods and an agreement on mutual supply of goods and payments for 1975, all contracted between the chinese and vietnamese governments, were also signed here today. the signatories to the documents were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and feng yung-shun, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army; and ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, and lieutenant-general tran sam, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of national defence, on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav People's Army Delegation Visits PLA Units

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

the delegation of the yugoslav people's army with lieutenant-general branislav joksovic, vice-chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, as its leader and major-general stevo ilic as its deputy leader visited units of the chinese people's liberation army today and yesterday to the warm welcome of p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

accompanying the distinguished yugoslav guests on their visits were wang chen-hsiang, deputy commander

of the p.l.a. peking units, ho cheng-wen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. chengtu units, and chang chi-hui, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force. yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic also went with the delegation on the visits.

today, as the distinguished yugoslav guests arrived at the camp of one of the peking units, leading members of the unit wang tung-fang and keng yu-chi warmly shook hands with them, while commanders and fighters of the unit, holding up red banners, beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans of welcome. lieutenant-general joksovic, major-general ilic and the other guests were given an account of the unit's glorious history of maturing and development in the revolutionary wars and its present military and political training. after watching target shooting and other military skills demonstrated by the fighters, vice-chief of the general staff joksovic praised the commanders and fighters for their excellent preparations for defending their motherland. the guests also made a round of the barracks, club and farm products processing mills on the campsite and saw a performance of songs and dances presented by the fighters' spare-time propaganda team.

the yugoslav people's army delegation also inspected a unit of the p.l.a. air force today. the guests exchanged experience in military training with leading members of the unit chi yao-yeh and kuang shih-chiang. the visitors had a cordial meeting and chat with a group of fighter pilots by the side of their planes. the delegation also visited the unit's aircraft repair shop and a pharmaceutical works run by the p.l.a. men's relatives.

yesterday morning, the delegation visited an armoured force unit of the p.l.a. peking units to the warm welcome of its leading members yeh chen-liang and pai hsueh-tien and the commanders and fighters. the distinguished yugoslav guests saw tank drills there.

earlier in the week, the yugoslav friends visited the peking electronic tube factory and the palace museum, and made an excursion to the great wall. they also attended a soiree at which songs and dances were presented by the propaganda team of the political department under the peking units.

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Yugoslav People's Army Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the delegation of the yugoslav people's army. leader of the delegation is lieutenant-general branislav joksovic, vice-chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, and deputy leader is major-general stevo ilic.

members of the delegation were taking part in the meeting colonel bogdan malbasic, colonel vjekoslav kreacic, colonel aleksas ristic and captain frigate zvonimir kostic.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic was present on the occasion.

also present were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, leading and staff members in those departments concerned of the p.l.a. and the chinese foreign ministry, including ho cheng-wen, chan hai-ying, kung chao-nien, chang chi-hui, wang chen-hsiang, kan mai, liu chin-lin, yu chih-chao, li wen-hsiang, sun wei-hsueh and wang kuang-ming, and chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng.

Vice Chief of General Staff of Yugoslav People's Army Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1974)

lieutenant-general branislav joksovic, leader of the delegation of the yugoslav people's army and vice-chief of the general staff of the people's army, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including ho cheng-wen, chan hai-ying, kung chao-nien, chang chi-hui, wang chen-hsiang, kan mai and tien tseng-pei, as well as chinese ambassador to yugoslavia chang hai-feng.

present were yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic and his wife, deputy leader of the yugoslav people's army delegation major general stevo ilic and members of the delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. vice-chief of the general staff branislav joksovic and deputy chief of general staff li ta proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and yugoslavia.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian National Education Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1974)

li chi, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, this afternoon met with and hosted a banquet in honour of the friendship delegation of national education of zaire led by mabolia inengo tra buato, commissioner of state for national education of zaire. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

zairian ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda and first counsellor mbila wa kanku of the zairian embassy in peking were among those present at the meeting and the banquet.

also present were ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsiao ching-jo, hu shou-hsin and chu ma-hung.

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* NATIONAL *
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CLASS STRUGGLE

The Revolutionary Class Must Resolutely Hit at the Reactionary Forces

- About Shang Yang's "being torn asunder between two chariots"

by

Liu Szu-ch'i (刘思起) of a certain PLA unit

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When Shan Yang assisted Duke Hsiao of Ch'in to carry out political reforms, he was frantically resisted by the remnant forces of the slave owners represented by Prince Ch'ien. In this struggle between reformation and conservatism, Shang Yang employed revolutionary violence to strengthen the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, thus insuring the victorious progress of political reforms. However, because of the frantic counterattack of the restoration forces of the slave owners, Shang Yang was in the end murdered by Prince Ch'ien and company.

What has this historical fact explained? And what kind of lessons should be drawn from it? It shows that the progressive revolutionary class must at all times be vigilant and resolutely smash the restoration activities of the reactionary forces. We should be able to see that the struggle between the regressive Confucian school and the progressive Legalist school, between conservatism and reformation, has never been any pure academic struggle or the private feud between individuals, but a large-scale life-and-death struggle between the two lines. As the newly emerging class sought to carry out revolutionary reforms, and accordingly endanger the interests and position of the classes on the decline, this necessarily aroused the violent resistance of the classes on the decline. The contradiction between the newly emerging class and the

classes on the decline was very acute and could only be resolved by means of violence through struggle.

Shang Yang's political reforms were able to score success in certain fields due to the application of revolutionary violence through "the use of knives and saws at home and armed forces abroad." He killed the slave owner Chu Huan who violated the law; tattooed words on Kung-sun Chia's face; punished Prince Ch'ien by cutting off his nose; and suppressed over 700 reactionaries who opposed political reforms on the bank of the Wei River. This was very necessary. In the end, Shang Yang was tragically "torn asunder between two chariots" by Prince Ch'ien and company. This showed that his vigilance toward the restoration activities of the reactionary forces was quite inadequate. This was also determined by Shang Yang's class limitations. He had not adopted essential and effective preventive measures against the restoration faction of Prince Ch'ien and company. After the death of Duke Hsiao of Ch'in, Prince Ch'ien and other dogs in the water again climbed back to the shore and helped Prince Szu carry out restoration activities on a large scale. They falsely accused "Shang Yang of intending to revolt," and used the cruel punishment of "tearing the body asunder between two chariots" to kill Shang Yang. To the reformists, this was a sanguinary lesson!

The facts show that the revolutionary class can never be kind to the enemy. "We definitely do not apply a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and toward the reactionary activities of the reactionary classes." Class struggle cannot be reconciled. If you do not exercise dictatorship on the enemy, the enemy will exercise dictatorship on you. Kindness toward the enemy is a crime toward revolutionary cause.

Class struggle is acute and complicated. When the power of the revolutionary class is strong, or sure of winning, the representatives of the reactionary classes, in order to protect their immediate survival for the sake of future development, they always change their counter-revolutionary stratagems. Some of them lie down to feign death and wait for an opportunity to counter-attack. Prince Ch'ien "stayed indoors" for eight years, but with his crooked mind still on something. Filled with deep hatred toward the newly emerging landlord class, he hid in a dark corner to support Prince Szu in plotting counter-revolutionary activities. Finally, Prince Ch'ien counter-attacked and plotted for the murder of Shang Yang and his whole family.

Under another kind of situation, when the class enemies are in extremely disadvantageous circumstances, some of them would come up to cheer the show. When Shang Yang first started to reform the law, the reactionaries offered vigorous resistance and yelled that "at first that the order is not convenient." As the new law constantly gained people's hearts through struggle, "after its enforcement for ten years, the people of Ch'in were very pleased." Realizing that their opposition didn't work these reactionaries changed their stratagem from "first saying that the order is not convenient" into "saying that the order is convenient." They abruptly changed their normal attitude, and talked at length about the

advantages of the new law. They vainly attempted to oppose the new laws under the name of approving to the new law. Although Shang Yang was able to identify these plots of "the people who sought to bring about disorder," he did not take effective preventive measures against them, but only drove them to distant places. As a result, these people subsequently became the accomplices who undermined the new law and plotted against Shang Yang.

The more complicated the class struggle is, the more it is necessary for the revolutionary class heighten its vigilance, exercise a firm grip on revolutionary violence and resolutely hit at the enemy.

The incident of Shang Yang's "being torn asunder between two chariots" by Prince Ch'ien and company gives us this revelation: Under the circumstances that the class enemies are constantly plotting to overthrow our revolutionary political power in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, we of the proletariat and the revolutionary people must strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and insist on practicing democracy among the people, and exercising dictatorship over the enemies of the people. It was precisely out of their aim to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism that the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and company viciously attacked our dictatorship of the proletariat as "tyranny." They shouted that "those who depend on virtue will prosper and those who depend on force will perish." They even wanted to "grant without exception political emancipation" to the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and Rightists under our dictatorship. If Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary plot had its way, and these demons and monsters were allowed to come out together, we of the proletariat and the revolutionary people would be thrown into a blood-bath. In order to draw historical experience from the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, we must consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevere in the socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure, and carry through to the end the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

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REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY

Unity Is the Warrant for Winning Still Greater Victory

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"The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." This directive from the great leader Chairman Mao is inspiring the people of the whole country into closely uniting as one, penetratingly unfolding the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, firmly grasping the general orientation of the struggle and whipping up a wave of enthusiasm for grasping the revolution and promoting production. Everywhere there is the lively and vigorous scene of a new phase of fighting in unity. The situation of revolution and production has got increasingly favorable. From the long period of struggle, the broad masses have come to understand deeply that in order to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is imperative to carry the socialist revolution through to the end, speed up the development of the cause of socialist construction and continuously strengthen the great unity of the revolutionary ranks. Unity is strength and unity is victory!

With the Party Committee Strengthening Its Leadership and Laying a Firm Hold on the General Orientation of the Struggle, the Wuhan No. 2 Automobile Plant Is Filled with Boundless Enthusiasm

Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers and cadres of Wuhan Municipality have further strengthened their revolutionary unity and developed the excellent situation. Before the National Day, the workers put forward a combat slogan, "Seek a quick upsurge in August and a major upsurge in September and usher in the 25th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China with excellent results in grasping the revolution and promoting production." In August, over 400 industrial and mining enterprises under the jurisdiction of Wuhan municipality set the best production level in history. In September, the situation of revolution and production further developed. The broad masses of workers and cadres were aroused in their spirit, and trying to overtake one and another, they whipped up a production-increase and economy campaign for achieving a big and quick upsurge in order to surpass the highest production level in history.

In this movement, the workers and cadres of the Wuhan No. 2 Automobile Plant are full of enthusiasm. Fighting in unity with soaring enthusiasm, they have accomplished their assignments with flying colors and turned their plant into an advanced unit in the whole municipality. The experience of this plant has been opportunely summed up and popularized by the municipal Party committee. At present, people coming to this plant can see that there is in the whole plant the revolutionary scene of fighting in unity with vim and vigor. The leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary

committee of the plant go deep into the midst of workshops and squad units to join the working masses in study, criticism and labor. The working masses who had different viewpoints in the past are now united in thinking and in action. They fight shoulder to shoulder, study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, make revolutionary mass criticism, and grasp revolution and promote production together. The "three-in-one combination" hard nut-cracking team composed of veteran workers, cadres and technicians is studying and solving the key problems in production. The "youth shock team" with CYL members as its backbone appears wherever there are difficulties.

The appearance of this excellent situation in the Wuhan No. 2 Automobile-making Factory is due to the fact that in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party committee of the plant has firmly grasped the general orientation of the struggle, strictly distinguished and correctly handled the two different types of contradictions and persisted in uniting over 95 percent of the cadres and people. The leaders of the factory Party committee stand in the forefront of the movement without eschewing contradictions or giving up their leadership and have played the role of leaders in promoting revolutionary unity. When problems arise in the movement, the Party committee takes the initiative to assume responsibility and make self-criticism in a down-to-earth manner to protect mass activism. Regarding the various problems and different views put forward by the masses, the Party committee adheres to the principle of proletarian Party spirit, and deals with them impartially. It affirms what is beneficial to and compatible with the general orientation of the struggle, clearly points out what is unfavorable to or incompatible with the general orientation of the struggle, conducts patient and conscientious ideological and political work, and helps them raise their understanding. Because the Party committee adheres to principle, it has strengthened its leadership, thus giving impetus to the revolutionary great unity of the whole plant was bringing into play the socialist activism of the workers.

In order to help the broad masses of workers raise their awareness of the line, the factory Party committee has aroused the masses to study Chairman Mao's series of directives and the advanced deeds of the proletarian advanced figures, unfold activities to contrast the suffering of the past with today's happiness and penetratingly criticize Lin Piao for following the example of Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his counter-revolutionary crimes in setting up mountain strongholds and promoting splittism within the revolutionary ranks in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. Through contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness and unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of workers have enthusiastically expressed their determination in concentrating their implacable hatred on the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, properly promoting revolutionary unity and developing the excellent situation.

A workshop cadre who was a cowherd by origin was full of revolutionary spirit after he contrasted the suffering of the past with today's happiness. He led more than 140 people of the whole workshop in penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, and brought into play their enthusiasm. Under the situation that were not enough hands to cope with the pressure of work, many workers smashed the dividing line between various

types of work, and worked in unity and coordination, with everybody striving to play the role of a versatile hand. They went where there were difficulties and the whole workshop was seething with enthusiasm for grasping revolution and promoting production.

At present, the workers of the Wuhan No. 2 Automobile Plant are resolved to make redoubled efforts in further strengthening and consolidating revolutionary unity, carry the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the production task for the current year.

Through Uniting with All the Forces That Can Be United, There Appears a Lively and Vigorous Political Situation in Chiaonan Hsien

Through seriously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, carrying out to the letter the various policies of the Party and rallying over 95 percent of the cadres and people, the Party committee of Chiaonan hsien, Shantung province has given effective boost to the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and there appears a lively and vigorous political situation in the whole hsien.

In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of Chiaonan hsien summed up the lessons drawn from the past disunity of the hsien Party committee that affected the development of the revolution and production in the whole hsien, and seriously grasped the unity of the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings, "Unite and win still greater victories," "Unite and don't split," and penetratingly criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's criminal act in splitting up the Party and sabotaging unity. When conducting study and criticism, the hsien Party committee called on everyone to discuss Party spirit, the line, the general situation and unity. The leading members of the hsien Party committee were able to adhere to principle and persist in unity. Everybody thought of the same thing and applied their effort in the same place. This set an example for the Party organizations at various levels in the whole hsien.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite the broad masses of the people and the more of them are united, the better," the Party committee of Chiaonan hsien consciously paid attention to rallying over 95 percent of the cadres and the people. In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the hsien Party committee started different types of study classes and organized the broad masses of cadres and the people to assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and study the Party's basic line, and criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crime in making a vain attempt to undermine revolutionary unity, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The various communes and brigades, factories, mines, enterprises and units in the whole hsien also combined revolutionary mass criticism with the universal launching of activities to contrast the bitter past with today's happiness, and the promotion of revolutionary unity.

The Chiaonan hsien Light Industrial Machine Works is a small factory with only 100-odd workers. For a time, due to interference from Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, there was some misunderstanding among the workers, and unity was affected. The comrades of the hsien Party committee helped the Party branch to publicize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and they joined the workers in studying Chairman Mao's writings on unity. Through conducting penetrating ideological and political work and heart-to-heart talks, they very quickly dispelled misunderstanding. Everyone was united as one in grasping revolution and promoting production. This brought about a rapid change in the features of this factory. Since the beginning of this year, it had overfulfilled the state plans from month to month. Up to the end of August, the output value plan for the current year had been overfulfilled four months ahead of schedule. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the increase was over 100 percent. The plant became an advanced unit in learning from Tach'ing in industry in the whole hsien.

One important experience of the Chiaonan hsien Party committee in being capable of rallying the great majority is to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, to show hatred toward the enemy and to promote harmony among ourselves. They said, "Even those people who have committed mistakes or have wrongly opposed ourselves are our comrades, so long as their problems belong to contradictions among the people. Be it the majority or the minority or even one or two persons, we must also act according to the guideline of "unity--criticism--unity," take the initiative to rally them, trust them politically, draw close to them in feeling and accord them the same treatment." In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the leading members of the hsien Party committee constantly went deep into the basic levels to examine how the Party's policies are implemented and to opportunely solve the problems discovered. They had gone separately into the midst of over 50 units including communes, organs directly under the hsien, factories, mines and enterprises, to join the masses in examining the implementation of policies unit by unit, and individual by individual. They also summed up typical experiences, thus giving impetus to the development of the revolutionary situation in the whole hsien.

Due to its paying attention to rallying over 95 percent of the cadres and the people, Chiaonan hsien has united with all the forces that can be united. This gives rise to the lively and vigorous political situation of those at the higher and lower levels unified in understanding, marching in step and fighting together in the whole hsien.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, with the cadres taking the lead, all of the masses went to battle and unanimously directed the spearhead against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Everywhere in the whole hsien from organs to the countryside, from factories to schools, was turned into a battlefield for mass criticism. The hsien Party committee convened at different times 15 large-scale criticism meetings. The whole hsien wrote a total of over

900,000 mass criticism articles and big-character posters and compiled and staged themselves over 800 programs for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. At present, the whole hsien has set up in all over 6,400 theoretical groups with over 40,000 people participating. The revolutionary situation has given impetus to the rapid development of industrial and agricultural production in the whole hsien. Before the great cultural revolution, the industry of this hsien was almost like a blank sheet of paper. At present, it is capable of producing tractors, gear-cutting machines, crank shaft grinding machines, chemical fertilizers, motor junks and many other kinds of products. Before the great cultural revolution, the average per-mow grain output of this hsien amounted only to 200 or 300 catties. At present, the people of the whole hsien are full of drive and united as one. They fight in unity in bringing mountains and rivers under control, and the grain output have gone up from year to year. Four big strides forward have been taken over the course of four years. In 1973, The average per-mow grain output stood at 704 catties or 150 percent higher than that in 1965. This year, a bumper wheat havest has been brought in, and the average per-mow output is 40 percent higher than last year.

With the Workers and Cadres of All Nationalities Pressing for Great Revolutionary Unity, the Sinkiang No. 1 Vertical Shaft Coal Mine Has Become in One Leap an Advanced Unit

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of the No. 1 Vertical Shaft Coal Mine in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have led the masses of all nationalities in vigorously criticizing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's crime in sabotaging Party unity and undermining unity within the revolutionary ranks in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They have further raised the consciousness of the masses in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, consolidated and strengthened revolutionary unity, and given impetus to the vigorous development of the revolution and production. Deep in the coal pits, the workers and cadres of all nationalities are feverishly opening up new work faces and building new tunnels. Above the pits, row after row of mine wagons fully loaded with black gold were moving in an endless stream. In the two months of July and August, crude coal output assignments were overfulfilled continuously. At the beginning of September, daily output chalked up another big margin of increase. The mine has become one of the advanced units on the coal front in Sinkiang.

The No. 1 Vertical Shaft Coal mine was completed and put into commission during the great cultural revolution. It employs over 2,000 workers of Uighur, Kazakh Hui and Han nationalities, and is one of the bigger coal mines in Sinkiang. Through revolutionary practice, the workers and cadres of various nationalities deeply realize that revolutionary unity is the warrant for winning victories in the revolution and production. The leading members of the Party organization and revolutionary committee of the coal mine, in particular, consciously treasure and uphold revolutionary unity. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the members of the Party committee have reviewed a series of directives on unity from Chairman Mao, criticized the criminal act of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in disrupting the Party and the masses, and doggedly sought in work to foster

revolutionary unity on the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have energetically conducted heart-to-heart talks to bring about ideological unity. In the case of problems that could not be unified for the time being, they also strive to march in step with the whole situation taken into consideration.

Once, in the course of discussing how the No. 1 Vertical Shaft Coal Mine should step up its pace and rapidly develop the excellent situation, there was disagreement among the leading members. The Party organization and the revolutionary committee called in time a meeting of basic-level cadres and representatives of the masses, and all participants were allowed to air their views. The masses at the meeting used a large host of facts to show that the key to the quick or slow rate of development of the situation lay in how the leading body grasped class struggle and the two-line struggle. The leading members of the leading body humbly listened to the opinions of the masses, and after full discussion, understanding was unified, and a resolution on launching in depth the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in conjunction with the realities of the struggle of the unit was adopted. The members of the leading body took the lead in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, vigorously grasped class struggle, lashed out at capitalist tendencies and gave a boost to the development of the revolution and production.

The Party organization and revolutionary committee of the No. 1 Vertical Shaft Coal Mine also pay attention to the proper handling of the unity of cadres of various nationalities and the unity of the new and old cadres in the leading bodies at various levels. The leading bodies at various levels have the workers and cadres of all nationalities to unite as one and fight bravely. Everywhere from various work districts to workshops and from various teams to squad units there is the scene of combat for grasping the revolution and promoting production. In order to extract more coal in support of socialist construction in the motherland, the workers and cadres of all nationalities contend for heavy burdens and come forward to meet difficulties. Day and night, they fight in the depths of the coal pits.

When the workers of the No. 2 Coal-Extracting District made up mostly of Han workers came to extract coal in a new district with a thin coal layer, rickety rolling props and difficult production conditions, the workers said: "If we fail to accomplish our assignment, we would add to the burden of fraternal units and affect the fulfillment of the plan for the whole mine. We must turn unfavorable conditions into favorable conditions, build well the new work district at the fastest rate and insure the fulfillment of the assignment." The workers and cadres of the No. 1 Coal-Extracting District made up mainly of workers of minority nationalities said: "Since our conditions compare favorably with those of the No. 2 extracting district, we must fully exploit the favorable conditions, overfulfill the coal-extracting task and share the heavy burden with fraternal extracting districts." The workers of various nationalities in the two coal-extracting districts supported and emulated each other and took an active part in production. Many workers tried to raise coal-extracting efficiency with all ways and means so that low records for coal output could be set continuously.

The People of Mongolian and Han Nationalities Jointly Build the Frontier Region Through Helping and Learning from Each Other

On the rolling Hsilinkuole grassland in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, the State May 1 Ranch closely adjoins the Shangtuho People's Commune. The workers of the ranch are drawn from over 10 provinces and municipalities all over the country, and most of them are of the Han nationality. The Shangtuho Commune is a stockraising commune which was set up the earliest on the grasslands of Inner Mongolia. Its commune members are all of the Mongol nationality. For over 20 years, the Han workers of the May 1 Ranch and the Mongolian herdsmen of the Shangtuho Commune have learned from and helped each other under the leadership of the Party. Advancing shoulder to shoulder, they have fostered profound proletarian feelings. During the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they jointly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In the joint struggle, they have further strengthened the unity between the Mongolian and Han people. They say: "Lin Piao sought to promote disunity, while we seek to promote unity. With the Mongolian and Han people more closely united, we could further consolidate the northern frontier region of the Motherland and speed up socialist construction at the frontier region.

In the revolutionary mass criticism, the Mongolian and Han people of the ranch and the commune recalled how they rallied and fought together in the past. The facts of the past 20 years and longer showed that because the Mongolian and Han people closely rallied together and helped and learned from each other, they had speeded up construction on the grasslands and constantly rendered contributions to the state.

The workers of the ranch said that when they first came from all parts of the Motherland to the Hsilinkuole grasslands over 21 years ago, the state ranch was started from scratch and beset with difficulties. The Mongolian herdsmen warmly received them as if they were their own kinsmen. They sent them yurts with their own carts, helped them erect sheds and pens and build stables, and warmly passed on their experience in animal breeding. In order to build a fodder base with stable and high-yield, the May 1 Ranch had to take possession of some of the grassland of the Szulang-ch'eng production team for building a ditch to lead water for irrgation. The herdsmen said, "Our goal is the same. It is to build a socialist new pastureland." They took the initiative to help the ranch work out a plan, and this engineering project was quickly completed. With the energetic help of the herdsmen, the ranch workers overcame the difficulties and very rapidly finished the building of the ranch.

The herdsmen of the Shangtuho Commune said, "Sixteen years ago, when the people's commune was set up, the workers of the ranch came to offer warm greetings and presented the commune with some of their sheep of an improved breed to help the commune improve its animal breeding stock. The ranch also taught us without reserve the techniques for improving animal breeding stock and cultivating fodder crops, and helped the production team open up and operate fodder bases. Whenever the mating season came, the technicians of the ranch brought with them male animals of superior breed and inseminators to various production teams to set up breeding stations and

taught us the technique of artificial insemination. With the warm assistance of the workers, our commune managed not only to develop animals of a fine breed but also very rapidly train a number of veterainary personnel having a good grasp of advanced science and techniques. Once, in a night of a big snowstorm, over 600 horses of the two production teams of Szulangch'eng and Yinmaching broke loose and ran all over the winter camp of the May 1 Ranch. On learning that they were horses of the fraternal herdsmen in the vicinity, the herdsmen of the ranch braved the severity of cold and energetically cornered the scattered flocks. They fed them with grass and fodder and designated people to look after them until we had the herd driven back to the production team. Some cadres and herdsmen of the ranch sent their own sons and daughters graduated from middle school to our commune to settle down in production teams and to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. The herdsmen showed concern over the growth of the Han youths as if they were their own sons and daughters. At present, some youths have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party, and some have become production team cadres. The poor and lower-middle herdsmen said elatedly, "The ranch and our production brigade are close as one family."

The flowers of unity bear bountiful fruits. With the Mongolian and Han people helping each other, the May 1 Ranch has now developed into an important base for propagating animals of fine breed. Various kinds of tive animal breeding stock have been distributed to 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions all over the country, thus rendering contributions toward national construction. The ranch has also provided the state with abundant commodity animals and supplied the state with good-quality fine wool at the average rate of 150,000 catties per year. The Shangtuho Commune has also made great headway in grassland construction and animal husbandry production. There are in the whole commune 36,000 head of sheep of an improved breed, equivalent to over 89 percent of the total number of sheep. In the past three years, it has sold and delivered to the state 600,000 catties of fine wool, and become a commune with the best animal breeding stock in the whole autonomous region.

Large Numbers of Models of Unity Have Come to the Fore in the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou

The Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou of Kirin Province was set up on September 3, 1952. Each year, the month of September is the traditional month for publicizing national unity in the autonomous chou. At present, the six hsien and two municipalities in the whole chou have generally called national unity model representative conferences and national unity forums from bottom to top for making concentrated propaganda of the Party's nationalities policies, examining the overall state of implementation of the nationalities policy and appraising models of national unity.

Since the establishment of the autonomous chou, the Party committee of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou has constantly conducted for the cadres and people of all nationalities education in national unity. Especially through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, it has penetratingly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and their crime

in disrupting the unification of the Motherland and sabotaging national unity. It has further implemented the various policies of the Party, including the nationalities policy, thus further strengthening the revolutionary unity of the people of Korean, Han, Mongol, Hui and other nationalities. The whole autonomous chou has over 20,000 cadres of minority nationalities, equivalent to over 60 percent of the total number of cadres. With the cadres of various nationalities supporting and helping each other and leading the broad masses to fight in unity and jointly build the frontier region of the Motherland, large numbers of models in national unity have come to the fore.

Communist Party member Sung Jen-chün of the Korean nationality in the Hsingan Commune on the suburbs of Yenchi Municipality is a model of national unity. His moving deeds are widely known in the whole autonomous chou. Sung Jen-chün is a deputy secretary of the Party branch of the Hsingan Brigade. Agricultural output at the No. 1 Production Team of the this brigade had all along stayed unchanged at the same level. With the support of the Party branch of the brigade, Sung Jen-chün persuaded his whole family to move in the spring of 1970 from the No. 7 team predominantly inhabited by people of the Korean nationality to the No. 1 team predominantly inhabited by Han people. He worked from door to door and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Han nationality in persistently studying Chairman Mao's works and unfolding class struggle and the two-line struggle. He also led the masses to improve the soil, reclaim land and expand the area under rice. This enabled the team to very rapidly change from a backward into an advanced one and its per-mow grain output surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" year after year. The total grain output in 1973 showed an increase of over 150 percent compared with 1969. Sung Jen-chün said, "Cadres of minority nationalities must foster the proletarian nationality concept and promote Marxism. It is the greatest blessing that I can have been able to do some work for the Han class brothers in my late years."

The Hsiweitzu Brigade of the Sanchiatzu Commune of Hunch'un hsien--a well-known "national unity model village" in the autonomous chou--has over 300 households, of which the Korean and Han nationalities account for one-third each. Before liberation, due to the provocations of imperialism and the reactionary ruling classes at home, nationalities disputes constantly occurred there. In the process of the establishment cooperatives and the switch-over to communes, the masses of various nationalities were united as one mixed groups and teams were formed. They learned from and helped each other, and production showed increasingly satisfactory results. Situated in a low-lying area, this brigade was constantly hit by floods and waterlogging. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, with the commune members of all nationalities working as one man, a big flood-prevention embankment several tens of li long has been built, and the grain output has gone up steadily. Last year, the per-mow output of the whole brigade surpassed the "Yellow River" level. At present, commune members of various nationalities accumulate manure and build canals by day and hold study classes for two or three households at night to

criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the fields and on the brick beds, the commune members of Korean, Han, Manchu and other nationalities huddle together and chat like members of the same family. They study together the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

Since 1968, over 17,000 educated youths have come to the countryside of Yenpien to settle down in production teams. Through warmly learning from the people of various nationalities and publicizing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's nationality policy, they have promoted national unity. The poor and old peasants of the Korean nationality used the family history and the village history to educate the educated youths of Shanghai and personally taught them how to hold the plow and transplant rice seedlings. Some poor Korean peasant women constantly went to the collective households of educated youths in production teams to help them make cakes, raise chickens and cultivate vegetables. They showed every concern for the youths, and the latter were educated and inspired. The educated youth are sincerely grateful for the training and education given by the Party and the poor and lower-middle peasants of minority nationalities. They are determined to strike root in the countryside of Yenpien for a long time to make revolution under the guiding light of the nationalities policies of the Party.

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CONTROL OF POLLUTION AND SMOG

Peking Protects Environment

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

peking has achieved gratifying results in protecting water from pollution and reducing smog since two city-wide campaigns were launched last year and earlier this year.

now 65 per cent of the factory chimneys in the city are equipped with soot absorbing devices. the coal mines near the yungting river, one of peking's water sources, are discharging treated waste water into nearby fields instead of into the river itself. other rivers providing peking with drinking water are similarly protected. waste water from the peking general petro-chemical works 40 kilometres from the city proper is well treated and basically free from harmful elements.

several city-wide meetings have been held this year to exchange experience in treating industrial waste, absorbing soot and protecting water.

the city's industrial departments attach much importance to environmental protection. it is stipulated that factories with heavy polluting discharges shall not be situated in the wind-ward side of the city or near water sources. many factories with polluting discharges near residential areas have been moved to outlying districts and measures have been taken to keep industrial waste under tight control. others are being transformed and switched over to making new products. new production processes have been introduced either to eliminate the pollutants in the process or turn them into something useful.

the masses play a big part in environmental protection. workers of a electric meters factory in the west city district voluntarily dug ponds in their spare time for treating chrome polluted waste water and improved the technological process. in a year, the factory was able to absorb polluting dust and do electro plating without the use of cyanide.

special groups have been formed in many residential areas to supervise environmental protection with support from the people's government. people who spot any polluting industrial discharge will report to the supervisory group, which in turn will notify the units concerned to take prompt action.

RUSTICATION OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

Agriculture College Graduates in Hupeh Province Return to Countryside

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 28, 1974)

more than two hundred 1973 graduates from the central china agricultural college in wuhan, the capital of central china's hupeh province, are now working in hupeh's rural areas along with commune members and cadres. they are engaged in scientific research, applying what they learned in college to solve problems peculiar to local farming conditions, and contributing their share to building up the socialist new villages.

before entering the college, they were mostly rural cadres at basic units and students who settled in villages after finishing senior or junior middle school. others had distinguished themselves in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. after two and a half year's college education which includes the study of agronomy and practice in farm production, they acquired more scientific knowledge and raised their ability in solving problems in farming. after graduation last year, they returned to the countryside to work as agro-technicians, cadres at grass-roots units or teachers of agronomy at middle schools.

hsu nien-chai was an agro-technician before entering the college. after graduation, he returned home to become head of a local agro-technique research station. on the third day after his return, he went to work in a production brigade. he joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting against an autumn drought. the brigade had prepared ammonium bicarbonate fertilized for sowing winter wheat. from what he had learned, hsu nien-chai knew that this fertilizer would evaporate in dry soil and affect wheat sprouting. he persuaded the cadres and brigade members to change their decision.

before entering college, hsu nien-chai had popularized a phosphorus fertilizer to enrich the phosphorus-poor soil in his home village. this measure plus scientific field management increased paddy rice output from a few tons per hectare to over 7.5 tons. now working in the brigade, he found its green manure crops were not growing well. on checking up the soil, he found a phosphorus deficiency. he made experiments to see the effect of this fertilizer on green manure crops. on the basis of his findings, the brigade widely applied phosphorus fertilizer and its manure crops grew well.

some of the graduates were assigned to rural research institutes. closely relying on the local poor and lower-

middle peasants and proceeding from the needs of production, they make experiments in cotton and rice growing, fertilizer application and fine seeds breeding.

wang chang-tieh worked in the agro-technique research institute of the hsiaokan administrative region after graduation. he accepted the task of determining the best time for sowing and transplanting early rice in hupeh province. with the help of an experienced worker, wang chang-tieh experimented with three different early rice strains. half a year's observation and analysis gave him ample data. drawing on the rich experience of local peasants, he wrote a paper which gives effective guidance to rice growing.

communist party member tan kuei-chiao did research in high yield cotton growing methods. she set up an experimental group comprising poor and lower-middle peasants, production team agro-technicians and educated young people. their efforts yielded good results.

agro-technician chang hung-tao with the hunghu county research institute did research in 17 items on soil and fertilizer together with workers and other technicians. they obtained good results in determining the effectiveness of phosphorous ore powder, potassium and other fertilizers on local soil, catch cropping with early rice and other items.

these college graduates ran training classes and gave lectures on cotton and rice growing, soil and fertilizer and plant protection to help train agro-technicians and spread scientific knowledge in the countryside.

a training class was run last march by the lutai people's commune, attended by 900 people, agro-technicians and leaders of production teams. college graduate lo cheng-min lectured on rice and cotton growing, seed cultivation and plant protection. as secretary of a brigade party branch before going to college, he had accumulated rich experience in production. after two years of systematic study, he raised his practical experience to a theoretical plane. when an insect pest endangered standing cotton plants last may, he explained in detail about the growth and prevention of this harmful insect. he then worked with the peasants in applying effective insecticides. the insect pest was eliminated in less than a month and the peasants praised the way the college taught the students.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

South China Minority Nationality Poor Peasant Contrasts His Past, Present Life

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

_____, leader of the shangya production team in locheng county of south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region, hsieh kang-chin, in a recent "people's daily" article contrasts the first twentyfive years of his life in the old society and the changes since. he writes in part:

i am a poor peasant of molao nationality, and am 50 years old this year. i have lived under two different social systems in the two quarter centuries of my life and the experience is as different as night and day.

there were eleven persons in my family in the old days, all of us cramped in a tiny hut. my father started to work for a landlord as a farmhand at the age of 15. my mother toiled for a landlord from her childhood and often went hungry. as a boy i lived on husks and wild vegetables, and was thin as a rail.

drought lasting several months struck our village when i was eleven, and all crops withered. the landlord and his henchmen forced their way into our home one day to press for repayment of debts and seized the 100 kilogrammes of corn we depended on for food. we were left with nothing to eat. my parents had to send me to work for a landlord who made me chop firewood, herd cattle and fetch water day in and day out. he often cursed me and beat me. i was beaten black and blue one time and ran home because i could not stand it any more.

my father was seriously ill at the time. my three elder brothers were pressganged by the kuomintang reactionaries, and my sister was given away as a child bride. my mother had nothing to eat except wild vegetables for three months and her finger-nails turned blue. my father, exhausted by a lifetime of toil and malnutrition died when i was fifteen.

i began to support my family. i cultivated a piece of leased land, a little over half a hectare of stony soil and often went with other people from the village to other places for seasonal work for landlords.

the chinese people's liberation army led by chairman mao liberated our mountain village toward the end of 1949 shortly after my 25th birthday. we poor and lower-middle peasants stood up and carried

out land reform in 1950. then we organized mutual-aid teams, cooperatives and the people's commune, and our life has kept improving.

our mountain village had always been short of water. this made life difficult and collective farm production could not increase very much. under the leadership of the communist party, we resolved to rely on our collective strength to improve things. we dug six ponds on the hill slopes and 15 ditches to water the fields.

our consciousness has risen since the cultural revolution began in 1966. we have levelled land and deep-ploughed it, joined small plots into bigger ones and improved the poor soil. we are using better seed and farming more scientifically. our production team got more than 7.5 tons of grain per hectare last year, and total output was 4.5 times the 1965 figure. in the first half of this year, we had another good harvest, which topped the 1972 annual grain output. the yield of early rice this year averaged 6.1 tons per hectare. as our collective economy expands, life improves. every family now has enough to eat and wear, and 90 per cent of the peasants have moved into new housing.

my family was poor in the old society and all my ancestors were illiterate. my four children have all gone to school since liberation. i have attended evening school to study politics and general knowledge, and can now read books and newspapers. during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, i have read the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution" and "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" as well as chairman mao's theses on classes and class struggle.

to me one of the wonderful things about our socialist motherland is how the younger generation is maturing. the tremendous changes in our country over the past 25 years show how great chairman mao and the communist party are exclamation i intend to keep doing my share to farm for the sake of the revolution.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS

Northwest China Province Makes Agricultural Scientific Experiment

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 28, 1974)

nearly one-third of the counties in northwest china's chinghai province have established agro-science research institutes.

there are also many scientific experimental stations and groups under people's communes and production brigades and teams. the total number of peasant agro-technicians now exceeds 16,000.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country", the province has encouraged the peasants to engage in experiments ranging from seed selection and breeding to the improvement of livestock, the cultivation of fodder grass and control of insect pests. more than 20 new strains of spring wheat, barley and other crops suited to local conditions have been developed.

chinghai province is located on the chinghai-tibet plateau where natural conditions are poor. local farming methods used to be backward and per unit yield of grain was low. after liberation, especially after the establishment of people's communes, the collective economy in the countryside has developed step by step, farm tools have been improved and farm machines introduced. this has enabled the communes to devote more manpower to scientific experiment.

the mountainous province has only a short frost-free period. therefore, attention has been paid to selecting high-yield, early-ripening seed strains which are resistant to cold. the research workers also succeeded in protecting local crops from frost and hailstorms. commune members now grow green manure on mountain areas 2,700 metres above sea level.

agro-scientific groups in places with abundant water and better climate made experiments in interplanting wheat with maize, beans or taros in an effort to reap two crops a year. a production team of yuehtu county in the province harvested over 12.5 tons of food crops per hectare last year thanks to the improvement of the farming system. the county had a good harvest this year by increasing the multiple-crop index.

PUMP WELLS

Central China Province Sinks More Pump Wells

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 28, 1974)

honan province in central china, one of the country's major wheat producers, now has 460,000 pump wells as against 20,000 in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. half of the province's cropland under irrigation is watered by electric and engine-driven wells.

the province used to be affected by spring drought as rainfall concentrates in july and august. the building of pump wells and other irrigation facilities in the past few years has improved farming conditions against natural disasters.

as a result, a good wheat harvest was reaped in 1973 despite a 120-day dry spell. total wheat output and per-hectare yield this year both topped that for 1973 and more than doubled that for 1965.

well sinking is speeded up with the joint effort of specialized groups and the masses. apart from 30 per cent of state subsidized funds, the rest are provided by the communes and production brigades from their collective accumulation. since 1970, between 60,000 and 70,000 pump wells have been built each year.

in some places on the plains lack of sand and stone, leading members of party committees of the county and commune levels led the masses in bringing them from scores of kilometres away.

a brigade of 1,000 people from 12 communes in pingyu county went a distance of 100 kilometres to get sand and pre-fabricate the cylinder of the well on the spot. nearly 10,000 people were engaged in transport. construction is thus speeded up.

large neat tracts of farmland have appeared as a result of deep ploughing, levelling the land and improving irrigation in the past few years. many channels have been reinforced and underground ditches dug to expand the irrigated acreage. in some places an underground irrigation network has been formed to link up the wells, which minimizes leakage and spares land for farming.

in wenhsien county, 260,000 metres of underground pipes were laid in last winter-spring season, 50 per cent more than the total of the previous eight years. the county now has 8,000 hectares watered by the underground irrigation system, about one third of its total irrigated area.

building irrigation facilities is one of china's major measures for developing agriculture. mass activities in this work have been conducted in all places based on local natural conditions. in the provinces of honan, hopei and shantung and other areas north of the yangtze river, sinking pump wells and tapping underground water resources promises good harvests.

FORESTRY FARMS

State Forestry Farms Grow Fast in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

china has built nearly 4,000 state forestry farms as against 30 immediately after liberation. the area afforested every year is now double the average in the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

china's state forestry farms do not go in for profit but aim at transforming nature, adding fresh greenery to the country and benefiting the people. most of them are located in formerly unafforested areas or second forest zones. they undertake to plant timber woods and build shelter belts. the newly afforested areas are fairly concentrated and form a network of timber bases.

the state farms are joined in their afforestation efforts by people's communes and their sub-divisions. collective forestry farms are run by people's communes and production brigades. state farms provide them with improved strains of seed and technical guidance.

a state forestry farm on leichou peninsula in south china's kwangtung province trained a large number of foresters for local communes and production brigades and gave them eight new strains of eucalyptus. the peninsula is being built into a timber forest base with eucalyptus as the principal crop to be used for both wood and oil.

workers and staff of the state forestry farm in shenmu county, shensi province, afforested more than 4,000 hectares of desert land and helped six production brigades set up forestry farms. these farms play no small part in sheltering farmland from winds, anchoring shifting sand and promoting agricultural production. some brigades, formerly grain-deficient, now have surplus grain.

SPORTS

China Holds Football Tournaments

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

china's 1974 national football tournament and the national youth football tournament have concluded.

the chinese people's liberation army team and the kirin no. 2 team won the first place of the two tournaments.

the tournaments, both conducted in two stages, were held in 14 cities across the country.

eight teams were cited for their good show in implementing the principle of "friendship first, competition second".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Peking Opera Troupe Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 26, 1974)

the peking opera troupe of peking arrived here this evening. the leader of the troupe is yu hui-yung, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, and its deputy leader chang ko-ming, a leading member of the peking opera troupe. it will attend the celebrations of the twentieth anniversary of the algerian armed revolution and make a performance tour of this country at the invitation of the algerian government.

the troupe was welcomed at the airport by secretary general kasdali abdel kader and director of the cultural department fasla mohamed, of the ministry of information and culture of algeria, and other officials.

deputy director of the algerian national ballet troupe miss senouci fatima, algerian artist madam zekal waluba and actress madam kheltoum presented flowers to the leaders, of the troupe and its leading performers yang chun-hsia and ma yung-an, on behalf of the algerian artists. miss senouci said to yang chun-hsia, "we have been looking forward to your arrival. we are very happy to be able to welcome you on the soil of algeria. the cooperation between us, algerian and chinese artists is very precious."

chinese ambassador lin chung, korean ambassador kang man su and albanian ambassador riza taushani accredited here were also at the airport meeting the peking opera troupe.

Algerian Minister Receives Peking Opera Troupe

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 28, 1974)

algerian minister of information and culture ahmed taleb ibrahimi this morning received the peking opera troupe of peking with yu hui-yung as its leader and chang ko-ming as deputy leader. the troupe is in algeria to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the country's armed revolution.

also present on the occasion were kasdali abdelkader, secretary-general, and other senior officials of the ministry.

chinese ambassador lin chung and principal performers of troupe yang chun-hsia and ma yung-an were also present.

minister ahmed taleb had a cordial and friendly conversation with troupe leader yu hui-yung and other chinese guests.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Closes in Sydney

(NCNA-English Sydney, Oct. 27, 1974)

the economic and trade exhibition of the people's republic of china closed here today.

the exhibition which opened on october 18 drew more than 80,000 visitors and was warmly welcomed. many visitors came by plane and train from brisbane, melbourne and hobart.

australian governor general john kerr, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade j. cairns, minister for labor and immigration c.r. cameron, special minister of state and minister assisting the prime minister in matters relating to the public services l.f. bowen, minister for urban and regional development t. uren, and speaker of the house of representatives j.f. cope visited the exhibition.

15 chinese films were shown by the exhibition group.

many visitors held that the exhibition has further promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the australian and chinese peoples.

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 28, 1974)

the chinese government delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, left australia for new zealand this morning after a 12 day friendly visit to this country.

the delegation was seen off at the canberra airport on october 26 by k.e. enderby, minister for manufacturing industry. wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to australia was also present.

the delegation arrived in australia for the opening of the chinese economic and trade exhibition, held recently in sydney. during the visit, the chinese delegation met with prime minister e.g. whitlam and deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade j. cairns on october 17 and 18 respectively. the delegation exchanged views with cairns on the further development of relations between china and australia.

on october 24, chinese ambassador wang kuo-chuan gave a reception for the delegation's visit to australia. present at the reception were: j. cairns, deputy prime minister and minister for overseas trade, d.r. willesee, minister for foreign affairs, c. cameron, minister for labour and immigration, t. uren, minister for urban and regional development, w. morrison, minister for science, and j. o'byrne, president of the senate, j.f. cope, speaker of the house of representatives.

the new south wales branch of the australia-china society held a reception on october 27 in sydney in honour of the delegation.

the chinese delegation toured canberra, sydney, mackay, rockhamppton, coffs harbour and melbourne. they were warmly welcomed everywhere by australian government officials and the masses.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Algeria to Attend Armed Revolutionary Anniversary Celebrations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, left here by special plane this morning for algiers to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution.

leaving on board the same plane for algiers were foreign minister sarin chhak and thiounn prasith.

they were seen off at the airport by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government

of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; thiounn mumm, and general duong sam ol, keat chhon and van piny, and their wives; and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and his wife.

among those present at the airport were also chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsu hsiang-chien and his wife huang chieh, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, and leading members of departments concerned liang feng and chu chuan-hsien and chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao.

present were also algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and his wife.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Kirin Basketball Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 28, 1974)

the men's basketball team of china's kirin province led by liu yung-nien left here today for algeria after a friendly visit to the congo.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of congolese sport circles and feng yueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the congo.

after arrival here on october 17, the team played five friendly matches with congolese basketball teams. they also visited brazzaville, the capital, and the scenic spots and historic relics of the city of kinkala, they were warmly received by the basketball players and the people of congo.

on october 26, pascal okyemba morlende, first vice-president of the bureau of the congolese national people's assembly, received the chinese team and had a talk with them.

andre mouele, minister of culture, arts and sports, gave a reception in their honour yesterday evening. chinese charge d'affaires ad interim feng yueh held a reception on october 24 to mark the team's visit.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

the hungarian scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by szili geza, chairman of the hungarian section of the sino-hungarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of heavy industry, left here for home by air today after attending the thirteenth meeting of the commission.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were ma yi, chairman of the chinese section of the commission and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of departments concerned including yao shao-shih, chen chen-chi and wang chen-chien.

also present were hungarian ambassador to china godor iferenc and commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy here bantaki lajos.

during its stay in china, the hungarian delegation visited tientsin, hangchow and kwangchow, where its members saw factories, a people's commune and china's 1974 autumn export commodities fair and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

CHINA AND INDIA

To Befriend Neighbors, or to Invade and Expand?

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

the indian government has been carrying out aggression and expansion with the support and connivance of soviet social-imperialism. the annexation of sikkim is the most recent example of the indian ruling clique's aggressiveness towards a neighbouring country.

while annexing sikkim, the indian rulers tried their best to dress themselves up as defenders of the principles of "good neighbourliness" and "non-interference in the internal affairs of others". at the very moment the indian parliament was discussing "amendment of the constitution" to legalise their annexation of sikkim, they once again declared that "india had always adopted the policy of not interfering in the internal affairs or internal political or economic institutions of

another country," and that she "had always sought to strengthen relationship and friendly ties with all neighbours."

has india been friendly to her neighbours or aggressive towards them? the answer is clear from the train of events of the last few years.

with its expansionist ambitions emboldened by soviet social-imperialist backing, the indian government has been riding roughshod over the south asian sub-continent, bullying the small or weak, interfering, oppressing and sometimes even waging armed aggression against her neighbours.

indian armed aggression to dismember pakistan by force was carried out with the backing of soviet social-imperialism in 1971 soon after the signing of the indo-soviet treaty. since then, the south asian sub-continent has been beset with troubles. acting in coordination with the soviet revisionists, the indian government is plotting further dismemberment of pakistan, preparing the ground by increasing political pressure on that country, and threatening it militarily. scheming to forcibly annex india-occupied kashmir, the indian government ignores that the case has still to be settled with pakistan and is acting in defiance of the kashmir people's right to self-determination. reviewing indo-pakistan relations, one western journal pointed out that 27 years after independence of the two countries it still remains a question in the minds of a certain indian leader that pakistan should exist as an independent country.

having noisily proclaimed the "non-interference" principle, the indian leaders openly sheltered nepalese anti-national elements who fled to india. besides giving them sanctuary, india provides them with arms, helps them in military training, and instigates them to carry out harassment, subversion and sabotage sorties against nepal. this in the face of repeated assurances by indian government heads, the late prime minister nehru included, that nepalese anti-national elements would not be allowed to use indian territory to carry out their activities.

the indian government has also acquired direct control over the internal affairs of some neighbouring countries through sending officials or "advisers". the chief administrator india sent to sikkim holds supreme power in that kingdom. in bhutan, another bordering independent state, india has taken over control of the country's defence and foreign affairs. the indian ruling clique also connived with the chinese tibetan rebels, whom it fostered, in an attempt to assassinate the king of bhutan, jigme singye wangchuck. the french paper, "le monde", not long ago commented that "indian rule prevails in almost all administrative and economic

departments of bhutan." the indian paper, "hindu", points out that even to make a long distance telephone call to thimphu, capital of bhutan, one must get a special permit from the indian ministry of external affairs.

by seizing control of the economy of its neighbours through various means, the indian expansionists also make big profits. nepal's external trade, which has to pass through india, has been a target of indian government pressure and incidents designed to bring the foreign trade, foreign exchange earnings and supply of important materials under its control. many economic departments of bhutan and sikkim are reported to have been taken over by india. sikkim's external trade is almost entirely in the hands of indians, and its foreign exchange revenues pass through indian banks.

in economic relations between india and bangladesh, the indian government does well at the expense of its neighbour. more than a million tons of food were smuggled into india this year from bangladesh which faces a serious food shortage. so great is the indian authorities disregard for the sufferings of the bangladesh people that they are endangering the flow of water from the upper reaches of the ganges to bangladesh. reports say that when the indian farakka dam project in the upper reaches of the ganges is completed and put into operation, the agriculture, navigation and electricity will be seriously threatened and 8 of the 19 bangladesh districts may be turned into barren land.

in spite of the serious domestic economic difficulties and the extreme poverty of the people, the indian government is increasing its armaments with soviet social-imperialist support and aid with a view to external expansion. military expenditure in india now accounts for more than 21 per cent of the budget. last may, the indian government exploded a nuclear device in rajasthan on the border of pakistan. immediately after, an indian statement declared that india had the capability to make delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons at any time. the reactions in south asia region were that this was nuclear blackmail and a nuclear threat.

just after the nuclear explosion, the indian expansionists forcibly annexed sikkim. at the same time they put forward a plan for a "south asian countries' group", and started to prepare opinion for an amendment of the indian constitution to have other countries "represented" in the indian parliament as has been done with sikkim.

it has become evident that most of the indian government's expansionist steps were inspired, encouraged and supported by the soviet social-imperialists, who have even directly involved in india's expansionist

actions. india's nuclear explosion was condemned by public opinion all over the world; the soviet social-imperialists alone expressed approval and argued vigorously on india's side. india's annexation of sikkim was severely condemned by all justice-upholding nations and people throughout the world, the soviet revisionists' propaganda machines stated that "the constitution points to a necessity to ensure representation of the sikkim people at the political institutions of india with a view to strengthening friendship between india and sikkim." in disregard of the facts, they asserted that "the constitution had been unanimously approved by the deputies of the national assembly of sikkim."

the sole reason for the soviet social-imperialists' support of the indian expansionists is that they are useful to them for their own infiltration of and expansion in south asia and for their contention with the other superpower in the region.

however, the south asian people, who have suffered long years of enslavement by imperialism and colonialism will not let the indian expansionists and their backers, the soviet social-imperialists, do what they like. the soviet social-imperialists and the indian expansionists harbour big ambitions, but their strength is limited. both of them are beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

their aggression and expansion is bound to arouse the strong opposition of the south asian people, who aspire to peace and independence. the people of sikkim voiced their strong protest when india forced through the sikkimese national assembly "the sikkim government act" leading to annexation. the nepalese people held demonstrations to protest against india's annexation of sikkim. in pakistan, bangladesh and other countries in south and south-east asia public opinion has fiercely condemned the annexation. the indian expansionists and soviet social-imperialists should heed these warnings. the indian expansionists and soviet social-imperialists cannot escape the punishment of history for their aggression and expansion in south asia.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Central Philharmonic Society Arrives in Kagawa Prefecture for Performance Tour

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 27, 1974)

the central philharmonic society of china arrived in japan's kagawa prefecture on october 24 for a friendly performance tour.

a concert given in takamatsu city, kagawa prefecture, on october 25, included "the yellow river" piano concerto, a suite of symphonic music, "the white-haired girl", and other modern chinese revolutionary music and ancient folk music.

present at the concert were more than 1,400 japanese friends, among them tadao maekawa, governor of kagawa prefecture, nobuo waki, mayor of takamatsu city, leading members of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship of kagawa prefecture, and of the prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), as well as leading members of chinese and korean residents' organizations in the shikoku area.

the excellent performances of the chinese musicians won repeated warm applause of the audience.

on october 26 morning, members of the central philharmonic society group visited a village of ryonan town in kagawa prefecture where the peasants were harvesting rice. the group and the peasants had a get-together at which the peasants performed traditional japanese dances reflecting the life of the japanese peasants and members of the chinese musical group sang chinese revolutionary and japanese folk songs and played the chinese cheng (a plucked stringed instrument resembling the zither) and the sona (a wooden pipe).

a japanese peasant by the name of ryuichi kobayashi said with excitement: we felt warm in our hearts to meet the chinese central philharmonic society group in our remote village and have a friendly get-together with it. we were struck by its performance with the unique chinese style and rich content. we shall never forget the impression made upon us.

during their stay in takamatsu city, lin li-yun, leader, kang hsin-pin, deputy leader, and some members of the group called on the governor of kagawa prefecture and the mayor of takamatsu. they also met leaders from the general association of korean residents in japan and chairman of the shikoku association of chinese residents.

Rally in Nara, Japan, Welcomes Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 28, 1974)

a rally of 8,000 people of various circles was held in nara city yesterday to warmly welcome the friendship delegation of sian city, china, led by sun chang-hsing.

chuzaburo kagita, mayor of nara city, toshikazu kato, speaker of the nara municipal assembly, norio shirato, secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, as well as representatives of the general association of korean residents in nara and representatives of patriotic overseas chinese attended the rally.

speaking at the rally, chuzaburo kagita and sun chang-hsing dwelt on the 1,200-year history of friendship between the peoples of the two cities. they pointed out that after the normalization of sino-japanese relations the two ancient capitals with traditional ties of friendship were named sian and nara friendship cities on last february 1, further advancing the friendly relations between the peoples of the two cities. they pledged to make joint efforts to surmount all obstacles so as to bring about an early conclusion of a sino-japanese peace and friendship treaty and steadily enhance the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and the two cities in accordance with the spirit and principles of the sino-japanese joint statement.

the rally was followed by a performance by nara secondary school students and artists of a visiting tokyo song and dance troupe.

the same day, sun chang-hsing and all members of the delegation, together with mayor chuzaburo kagita, planted trees of friendship at the nara sports park to commemorate the founding of friendly ties between the two cities.

the sian friendship delegation arrived in nara from kyoto on october 26 at the invitation of mayor chuzaburo kagita. it was accorded a warm welcome by personages of various circles in nara.

on the evening of october 26 the nara welcoming committee gave a reception in honour of the delegation. governor of nara prefecture ryozo okuda was among those present.

Japanese Youth Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese youth friendship delegation with minoru tanigawa as leader and joji tanaka and yoshiko kasuga as deputy leaders.

li chin-hua, deputy secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, chia hsueh-chien and mao pao-chung and representatives of the young people of the chinese capital were present at the banquet. hosts and guests talked cordially over the dinner and hoped for further development of the friendship between the peoples and youths of china and japan.

the japanese delegation is composed of 20 representatives of the youth of various parties, youth and friendly organizations. it arrived in peking by air yesterday evening after visiting shanghai and hangchow.

Central Philharmonic Society Group Gives Concert in Matsuyama City, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 28, 1974)

the visiting central philharmonic society group of china gave a concert yesterday evening in matsuyama city, ehime prefecture, to an appreciative audience of over 1,000. the programme included the piano concerto "the yellow river", a selection of excerpts from the revolutionary symphonic music "taking tiger mountain by strategy" and chinese classic and folk music.

among those attending the concert were representatives of the governor of ehime prefecture and of the mayor of matsuyama city; hedeichi hato, mayor of imabari city; ishimizu, director general of the ehime prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and kim byong suk, chairman of the ehime prefectural headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan.

the excellent performance repeatedly won applause from the audience. japanese songs were sung by chinese artists at the concert.

at the conclusion of the performance, a dozen japanese school children in national costume and a korean girl presented bouquets to lin li-yun, head of the group and the chinese artists to congratulate them on their success.

the central philharmonic society group arrived in matsuyama city on october 26. they were welcomed at a meeting held the same evening under the sponsorship of the city's executive committee to welcome the group.

ishimizu, director general of the ehime prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), other japanese public figures and kim byong suk, chairman of the ehime prefectural headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan, were present at the meeting.

japanese friends and chinese artists gave a joint performance at the meeting eulogizing the friendship of the chinese and japanese people. group discussions were held later.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Friendly Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

a 20-member friendly visiting group from the democratic people's republic of korea arrived in peking by train today on a visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

leader of the group is do dai hyun, director of the bureau of management under the committee of service for the people, and deputy leaders are pak jae chul, a division chief of the south hwanghae provincial administrative committee, and pak ri sun, a division chief of the south pyongan provincial administrative committee.

present at the railway station to welcome the group were leading members of the host bureau and other departments concerned, including kung hsiao, shih huang, liu ju-kun and chu ping-yi.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, was also present.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Lebanon

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

a seven-member chinese medical delegation with lin wei as leader and ma hai-teh as deputy leader left here by air today on a friendly visit to lebanon at the invitation of the lebanese government.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned hsueh kung-cho, wang pu-ching, huang chia-szu and liu wen-chuan.

lebanese ambassador to china elie j. boustany and the embassy's secretary adib alameddine were present at the airport.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Regular Meeting of Sino-Mongolian Boundary-Through Railway Traffic Held in Ulan Bator

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Oct. 27, 1974)

the 1974 regular meeting of the sino-mongolian boundary-through railway traffic was held here from october 21 to 26. a new protocol was signed after consultations between the two sides.

the chinese railway delegation headed by jen fa-ching, vice-director of the huhehot railway bureau, left here for home today.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

kacem zhiri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of morocco to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Agriculture Minister Arrives in New Zealand

(NCNA-English Wellington, Oct. 28, 1974)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived in auckland from sydney this afternoon for a friendly visit to new zealand at the invitation of new zealand minister of agriculture and fisheries colin j. moyle.

sha feng and his party were met at auckland airport by colin j. moyle, officials from the ministry of foreign affairs and the ministry of trade and industry, national president of the new zealand-china society roy evans and others.

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei tsien-chang was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Meteorological Delegation Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

a chinese meteorological delegation led by chang nai-chao, deputy director of the central meteorological bureau, left here today on a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan government.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were tsou ching-meng, responsible member of the central meteorological bureau, and han hsing-hua, deputy director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

also present was naseem mirza, minister of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Art and Craft Exhibition Closes in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 26, 1974)

the chinese art and craft exhibition at the national art museum here closed yesterday.

more than two hundred pieces of chinese art and craft works were on display. nearly 20,000 people visited the exhibition which opened on october 8 under the sponsorship of the peru-china cultural institute in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

chinese films were shown in several cinemas here as part of the celebrations sponsored by the institute.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Football Delegation Leaves for Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

a chinese football delegation with hsu chen-yu as its leader and nien wei-szu and wang fu-sheng as its deputy leaders left peking yesterday to tour singapore, thailand and the philippines.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Why Soviet Revisionists Change Their Tune on the Middle East?

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

a change in tune on the middle east question on the part of the soviet revisionist leading clique in the past few months merits attention.

the concentrated expression of this change can be found in a speech made by the soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev in the moldavian republic of the soviet union on october 11. he said that "the immediate,

political settlement of the (middle east) conflict" had emerged as the main task of the day, that it was necessary that "liberation of the israel-captured lands be ensured, the legitimate interests of the arab people of palestine be met and their right to their national home be satisfied". he declared that "the ussr resolutely comes out for the earliest and effective resumption of the work of the geneva peace conference, with all the sides concerned, including palestinians, participating."

other soviet revisionist chieftains and soviet press have recently also emphasized that it is necessary to find an "overall settlement", a "through settlement" or a "final settlement" to the middle east question.

people remember that for a long time the soviet revisionist social-imperialists called for the "settlement" of the middle east issue "stage by stage", and that they described the palestine issue as a "refugee issue" asking the arab countries and their people "not to overemphasize" this question. now they are raising a hue and cry for "immediate" and "overall settlement" and trying to present themselves as "supporters" of the "legitimate interests" of the palestinian people. this contrast of attitudes makes it obvious that there is a sharp change in the soviet revisionists' tune. the question arises: what is behind this change?

is the soviet revisionist leading clique now genuinely supporting the "legitimate interests" of the palestinian people as it claims? of course, not. if one examines the developments in the middle east, the soviet revisionists' change of tune on this issue is not difficult to understand.

through his several tours of the middle east after the october middle east war and particularly since the beginning of the year, u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger, pushing the soviet revisionists aside, got egypt and israel, syria and israel to reach agreement on troops disengagement. the united states resumed its diplomatic relations with egypt and syria. in the contention for influence in the middle east between the two superpowers, it is obvious that the u.s. has gone over to the offensive; its influence there has increased, the soviet revisionists have been forced on the defensive and their influence has decreased. these are the changed circumstances leading the soviet revisionists to strike up the tune of an "immediate", "overall" and "through" settlement of the middle east issue. meanwhile they have reproached the united states for manipulating the middle east peace talks and brezhnev himself came out to once again accuse the u.s. for putting forward "ersatz plans" for a middle east settlement, which meant,

he said, to "replace the overall settlement with 'partial' agreement of various kinds". but it could in no way replace a "real settlement".

the setting specified for the "overall settlement" advocated by soviet social-imperialism is "the geneva peace conference". in a speech last april brezhnev pointed out that "a durable and just settlement (to the middle east) can and must be" worked out in "the authoritative international forum, the geneva conference". a recent tass commentary said: "the geneva peace conference is the most appropriate forum for the quest for a radical peace settlement that would satisfy all the sides involved in the conflict." brezhnev bluntly asserted that the soviet union intended to be present at all the stages and in all aspects of settlement of the middle east. clearly, the soviet revisionists' "overall settlement" and their choice of "the geneva peace conference" mean that they want to have a hand in the middle east settlement and are trying to prevent the u.s. manipulation of it. western news agencies recently pointed out that after some hesitation the soviet union is beginning to make a resolute effort to stage a come-back in the middle east and to resist the growing u.s. influence in this key strategic region. the aim of the soviet counter-attack, they report, is to get the geneva conference resumed as this will enable the soviet union to have a direct hand in the mediation.'

in the past attacks by the soviet revisionist leading clique on the palestine liberation movement appeared frequently in the soviet press in which the palestinian guerrillas, persistent armed struggle was defamed as "irresponsible adventurous riots". their aim was to negate the palestine liberation cause and remove the "obstacle" -- the palestinian guerrillas -- that stood in the way of the contention in the middle east between the two superpowers. at present the soviet revisionist chieftains noisily boast about their "support" for the "legitimate interests" of the palestinian people and the participation of the latter's representatives at the "geneva peace conference". though there has been a change in the tune and manoeuvres, their real intention has not changed. it still is to bid against u.s. imperialism for hegemony in the middle east. the only difference is that now they are trying to use the palestine liberation organization as a counter in their bargaining with u.s. imperialism. in a recent commentary, "what is behind soviet support to palestinian nationalism?" l'agence arabe d'information points out: "in supporting the palestinian people, the soviet union believes that through such practice it can group around it the forces that oppose the american plans for solution" and "find the means to again set its foot in this region".

despite different soviet social-imperialist tunes and different tricks in different periods, their aim remains unchanged: to expand its influence in the middle east and to limit that of u.s. imperialism there. the use of "political settlement" in international issues as a means to expand influence and have a hand in the settlement is a familiar pretext which they have used more than once and which people have come to see through..

speaking of tsarist russia's foreign policy of aggression and expansion, the great revolutionary teacher marx pointed out: "its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the guiding star of this policy -- world hegemony -- will never change." marx's exposure of the old tsars serves as an excellent portrayal of the new tsars' aggression and expansion today in the middle east.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Sri Lanka Friendly Personages Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted here this evening the sri lanka friendly personages delegation led by tennyson edirisuriya, member of the sri lanka national state assembly and member of the executive committee of the sri lanka-china friendship association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

diplomatic officials of the sri lanka embassy here and sri lanka friends in peking were among the guests at the dinner.

attending were kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese amity association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including meng hsien-ju and chia chi-chou.

the sri lanka friends arrived in peking yesterday and will tour southern parts of china after their sojourn here.

Chinese Team for Maintenance of International Conference Hall Leaves Sri Lanka for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 28, 1974)

the chinese team for the maintenance of the international conference hall in commemoration of bandaranaike left here for home yesterday after completing its work.

on the afternoon of october 25, sri lanka prime minister mrs. bandaranaike gave a farewell tea party for the team members. she had a cordial talk with them, thanked them for the work done and presented each of them a souvenir.

prior to the team's departure, deputy minister of defence and foreign affairs lakshman jayakody went to their lodging to extend a cordial send-off.

the team came to sri lanka after the completion of the hall at the request of the sri lanka government to acquaint sri lanka personnel with its maintenance.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Tanzanian Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly talk this afternoon with all members of the tanzanian youth delegation with ali hassan khamis, member of the national executive committee of the afro-shirazi party and deputy secretary-general of the youth league of the party, as its leader and bernard mbakileki, member of the central committee and member of the general council of the youth league of the tanganyika african national union, as its deputy leader.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura was present on the occasion.

also present were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, li chin-hua, deputy secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including wu hsueh-chien, chia hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung, wu wen-chun and lu hui-hsiang.

Tanzanian Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

the tanzanian youth delegation with ali hassan khamis, member of the national executive committee of the afro-shirazi party and deputy secretary-general of the youth league of the party, as its leader and bernard mbakileki, member of the central committee and member of the general council of the youth league of the tanganyika african national union, as its deputy leader wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chia hsueh-chien, leading member of a section concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and li chin-hua, deputy secretary of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league.

present at the airport was r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, talien, shenyang, shanghai, nanking, chengchow and huihsien county. the tanzanian guests had wide contacts and discussions with chinese youth of different trades, promoting the friendship and mutual understanding between the youth of the two countries.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Turkish Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying met and had a friendly talk this afternoon with attila onuk, director, and gonul buran, head of the international department, of the anatolian news agency of turkey.

attending the meeting were turkish ambassador to china adnan bulak, first secretary candan azer of the turkish embassy in peking, deputy director mu ching of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of departments concerned cheng yuan-hsing, yen hung-liang and yang pu-sheng.

they dined together after the meeting.

Turkish Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

attila onuk, director of the anatolian news agency of turkey, and gonul buran, head of the international department of the agency, left here by air this morning on a visit to shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by mu ching, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of departments concerned yen hung-liang and shen ting-yi.

present at the airport were turkish ambassador to china adnan bulak and first secretary of the turkish embassy here candan azer.

during their visit in peking, the turkish guests concluded an agreement of cooperation with the hsinhua news agency. ambassador adnan bulak gave a banquet on the occasion of their visit to china.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai Meets DRVN Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation in the hospital here this afternoon with le thanh nghi, leader of the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, ly ban, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and lieutenant-general tran sam, member of the delegation and vice-minister of national defence.

nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

also present were vice-premier li hsien-nien and deputy directors liang feng and chu chuan-hsien of the chinese foreign ministry.

DRVN Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi Visits Peking Auto Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by vice-premier le thanh nghi visited the peking erhlikou auto plant this morning in the company of vice-minister han tsung-cheng and were warmly welcomed by the workers.

the plant used to do repairs only. it started to design and trial-produce a kind of small truck early in 1966. the workers used indigenous methods and made technical innovations in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work. production went up rapidly in the past few years. after visiting the body, chassis and assembly workshops in the company of leading members of the plant wu chin-heng and liu chen-chun, vice-premier le thanh nghi praised the workers for running the enterprise in the spirit of self-reliance. he said: "you have made such big achievements because you have correctly implemented the line laid down by the chinese communist party and chairman mao." he hoped that the workers will achieve still greater successes and overfulfil their production plan.

Vietnam Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1974)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, wound up its official visit to china and left here for home by special plane this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including lu kuei, liang feng and chu chuan-hsien.

present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav People's Army Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1974)

the delegation of the yugoslav people's army with lieutenant-general branislav joksovic, vice-chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army, as leader and major-general stevo ilic as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air this morning on a tour of other parts of china. they are being accompanied by ho cheng-wen, a leading member of a department concerned of the chinese people's liberation army.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic is with the delegation on the tour.

the distinguished yugoslav guests were seen off at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a., chan hai-ying, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading members of other departments concerned, including kung chao-nien, chang chi-hui, wang chen-hsiang, kan mai and liu chin-lin.

also on hand were officials of the yugoslav embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Visits Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 27, 1974)

zambian president kenneth david kaunda visited the chinese pavilion yesterday afternoon in the company of chinese ambassador li chiang-fen and head of the chinese pavilion feng hsi-sen. minister of rural development paul j.f. lusaka and other leading government and party officials were also present.

on october 22 president mwalimu julius k. nyerere of tanzania and president samora moises machel of the central committee of the mozambique liberation front also visited the chinese pavilion in the company of fang yi, leader of the chinese government delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries now visiting zambia, as well as chinese ambassador li chiang-fen and head of the chinese pavilion feng hsi-sen.

presidents kaunda, nyerere and samora were warmly welcomed by staff members of the chinese pavilion.

after taking part in the zambian ndola trade fair last june, the chinese exhibition was invited by the zambian government to take part in the lusaka agricultural and commercial show in celebration of the tenth anniversary of zambian independence.

the chinese pavilion has been warmly received by the zambian people and african freedom fighters.

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Reception for Chinese Delegations

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 28, 1974)

li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to zambia yesterday evening gave a reception for the chinese government delegation and the chinese military goodwill delegation.

the delegations have come to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of zambia's independence and pay a friendly visit.

among the guests present were members of the central committee of the united national independence party elijah mudenda, reuben kamanga, wesley nyirenda, bob litana, andrew mutemba, jethro mutti, frank chitambala, samuel mbilishi and petronella kawandame.

present also were minister of mines and industry andrew kashita, minister of health mutumba bull, minister of rural development paul lusaka and minister of commerce rajah kunda.

minister of state of foreign affairs greenwood silwizya, minister of state of the defence ministry and air force commander peter zuze, minister of state of the commerce ministry s.k. tembo, chief of staff of the army benjamin mibenge, chief of staff of the air force haimbe and other senior officials and officers were also present.

guests and hosts chatted amicably and repeatedly toasted to the friendship of the zambian and chinese peoples.

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* NATIONAL *
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PHILOSOPHER HAN FEI

On Han Fei's Idea of Dictatorship

by

the Theoretical Unit of a Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 19, 1974)

Han Fei was an outstanding representative of the Legalist school at the last part of the period of the Warring States. The period he was in was an earth-shaking one marked by the transformation of the slavery system toward the feudal society. If things were reckoned from the year of 594 B.C. when the Lu State introduced "taxation on land for the first time," the reformist movement of the newly emerging landlord class had been going on for more than 300 years, and Shang Yang's political reforms had also been enforced in the Ch'in State for more than one hundred years. This period of more than three centuries were fraught with the violent struggles between reform and counter-reform, between restoration and counter-restoration. Han Fei inherited the brilliant ideas of the earlier Legalists and used the progressive social historical view to "observe the gains and losses of the past." ("Biography of Han Fei" in Records of the Historian) He summed up the positive and negative aspects of the experience of the newly emerging landlord class in the course of practicing political reforms and gave concentrated expression to the Legalist ideas of early Ch'in. It especially deserves to point out that he put forward fairly correctly and systematically the view on the exercise of dictatorship by the newly emerging landlord class over the restoration forces of the slave owners. This idea of dictatorship could be described as the quintessence of his theory of rule by law. By making use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze and study it today, we can derive useful historical experience from which lessons can be drawn for the purpose of understanding the

characteristics and laws of class struggle in the course of substituting the dictatorship of the proletariat for the bourgeois dictatorship and of raising our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When There Is the Danger of Restoration, It Is Necessary To "Remove the Vermin" and "Wipe Out the Scoundrels"

Lenin pointed out: "In history, there has never been any kind of revolution which can free us from all kinds of troubles and enable us to sleep in peace after its victory." ("The Achievements and Difficulties of the Soviet Political Power," in Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXIX, p. 47) Any revolution is bound to encounter the resistance of the toppled exploiting classes that have lost their state power. Consequently, the struggle is violent and will flare up again and again. This is so after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, and was also so after the seizure of power by the landlord class from the slave-owner class more than 2,000 years ago in China. The "gains and losses" noticed by Han Fei were precisely the important changes marked by the loss of the political power gained or the regaining of the political power lost by the newly emerging landlord class in the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration.

In the early part of the period of the Warring States, on the basis of thousands of slaves constantly staging revolutionary uprisings, the Legalists Li K'uei, Wu Ch'i, Shang Yang and Shen Pu-hai separately carried out political reforms in the Wei, Ch'u, Ch'in and Han states in conformity with the trend of historical development, and the newly emerging landlord class successively established its own rule in its respective states. However, there was almost no exception that the reactionary slave-owning aristocracy would counterattack and settle accounts in the reverse at the first opportunity.

In the Ch'u State, King Tao of Ch'u acceded to Wu Ch'i's call for political reforms. He reformed the old political and economic systems in accordance with the demand of the newly emerging landlord class and obtained prominent results, thus turning the Ch'u State into one of the leading powers in the early part of the period of the Warring States. However, because inadequate vigilance was kept against the restoration plots of the slave owners, no sooner King Tao of Ch'u died, they started a counter-revolutionary rebellion to stifle Wu Ch'i's political reforms. Wu Ch'i himself was also killed by a hail of arrows, and his three degress of kindred were wiped out.

In the Han State, the home state of Han Fei, Marquis Chao of Han appointed Shen Pu-hai as Prime Minister in the year of 355 B.C. After making great efforts and more than a decade of political reforms, due to the inability to suppress the restoration forces with firmness, the "law and justice" drawn up constituted nothing more than an ineffective piece of paper and there was fundamentally no way to implement it.

In the Ch'in State where the political reform movement proved to be most effective, this situation appeared: When the newly emerging landlord class made use of the political power it had acquired to suppress with firmness the remnant forces of the slave owners that plotted for sabotage, the cause of political reforms took one step forward and its political power was further consolidated. Conversely, when the newly emerging landlord class was off guard and not adequately on the alert against the restoration forces, the enemy would stage a comeback. The cause of political reforms would be sabotaged, the new political power would be menaced, and there would even occur a temporary counter-revolutionary restoration. Cases of this kind included the counter-attack and settlement of accounts in the reverse by the restoration clique headed by Prince Ch'ien against Shang Yang and the usurpation of power by Wei Jan afterward.

In the face of these grim facts of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration, Han Fei deeply felt that between these two forces--with one advocating political reforms and the other regression to the old order--there existed an irreconcilable contradiction and life-and-death struggle. ("Solitary Indignation": "The scholars of the wise Legalist school and those in power are enemies that cannot co-exist.") He also realized that the decadent forces would not voluntarily step down from the historical stage because of their decadence and that only the use of stormy revolutionary violence could destroy and wipe out the restoration forces already in a state of decay. ("Wang Cheng": "It takes the strong winds to break a decayed tree and pouring rains to crumble a cracked wall.") Consequently, he was of the view that as the concentrated embodiment of the political power of the newly emerging landlord class, a "wise sovereign" "should not condescend to benevolence and love but should step up his sternness and severity." ("Liu Fan") He was of the view that "benevolence, righteousness, eloquence and wisdom are not the ways to administer the government," and it was necessary to "adopt stern laws and severe punishments." ("Five Vermin") He clearly pointed out that "a pen is set up" for the purpose of "taming the tiger" and "not for guarding against the rats." ("Shou Shih") Those "vermin" and scoundrels that endangered the political power of the newly emerging landlord class ought to be resolutely and thoroughly wiped out through "disbanding their confederations, recruiting their remnants, closing their doors and snatching away their support." ("Chu Tao") He was also of the view that "there will be order when the law is adhered to in conformity with the tendency and there will be disorder when the law is violated and the tendency ignored." ("Nan Tao") He meant that without building up awe-inspiring power and influence for suppressing the restoration forces, there was no chance whatever to substitute the rule of law for the rule of propriety" or to consolidate the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

Han Fei attached great importance to revolutionary violence. He criticized the theory of "benevolent government" of the Confucian school and emphasized that the newly emerging landlord class ought to carry out revolution by violence. He pointed out: "Preparations are at variance with things. In ancient times, morality was the rage. In the Middle Ages, tact was emphasized. At present, might is called for." ("Five Vermin") He also

was of the opinion that the newly emerging landlord class should use revolutionary violence to uphold and consolidate the feudal state that had just been set up. He pointed out: "Today, all say that 'those who honor the sovereign and bring peace to the country are necessarily benevolent, just, wise and capable,' but they do not know that those who make the sovereign insignificant and endanger the country are benevolent, just, wise and capable." ("On Doubts") "Addiction to benevolence and kindless leads to the destruction of the legal system." ("Eight Classics") As a result of the practice of "benevolent government," the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class that practiced the rule of law would be destroyed.

Han Fei's well-known theory of rule by law based on the combination of "law, way of government and tendency" was put forward precisely on the basis of his more profound examination and understanding of the questions of class struggle and political power and of summing up and assimilating the practical experience of political reforms carried out by the Legalists preceding him. It rested on the foundation of his progressive historical view. His theory of rule by law broke away from the hackneyed ideas of "benevolence and righteousness" and "rule of propriety" and laid hold of this core of strengthening the exercise of dictatorship by the newly emerging landlord class over the restoration forces of the slave-owner class. This was a development of the state theory by the Legalists of early Ch'in, and provided an effective ideological weapon for the newly emerging landlord class to consolidate its own rule. Speaking in a certain sense, the victory of Ch'in Shih Huang in unifying the six states was also a victory for Han Fei's idea of "rule by law." To be sure, Han Fei's theory of "rule by law," as an ideology for consolidating the dictatorship of the landlord class, necessarily embodied the suppression of the laboring people which we must critically analyze and evaluate.

In history, all reactionaries attacked Han Fei for his most important crime of "adopting harsh laws and severe punishments." In point of fact, "harsh laws and severe punishments" meant dictatorship. They were so hostile to Han Fei because they hated the exercise of dictatorship by the newly emerging landlord class over the slave owners. Historical experience tells us that if the newly emerging landlord class did not exercise revolutionary dictatorship over the restoration forces of the slave owners, its own political power could not have survived for a single day. Likewise, if the proletariat does not exercise revolutionary dictatorship over the landlord and bourgeois classes, capitalist restoration also could not be avoided. The establishment and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat represents the objective demand of class struggle, the summing up of numerous historical and real-life sanguinary lessons, and the quintessence of the Marxist state theory. The more the enemy attacks and opposes it, the more it is necessary for us to grasp it firmly and strengthen it.

When There Are "Signs of Doom" Through Subversion, It Is Necessary To Guard Against the "Tigers" and "Bandits"

Han Fei discussed in many of his works the question of how to guard against the infiltration of the restoration forces into the ruling clique of the newly emerging landlord class to carry out subversions as tigers and bandits. He also regarded this question as a key to the implementation of political reforms and the consolidation of the new political power of the landlord class. This understanding was derived by him from the sanguinary lessons in history.

During the period of the Warring States, different states on the Central Plain had carried out at different times the movement for political reforms, but the results reaped were insignificant because such political reforms were inthorough. The key question was that the leading positions had been usurped and occupied by the autocracy of the imperial family that represented the restoration forces. For example, the premierships were in the hands of T'ien Ying and T'ien Wen (Prince Meng Ch'ang) of the Ch'i State, Chao Sheng (Prince P'ing Yüan) of the Chao State and Wu Chi (Prince Hsin Ling) of the Wei State. In the Ch'u State of the South, the three aristocratic cliques of the imperial family--Ch'ü, Ching and Chao--were in control of political and military powers. These fellows either played with all kinds of intrigues and plots to practice obstruction and sabotage in the course of the political reform movement, or waited for an opportunity to counter-attack after the introduction of political reforms, and wielded the butcher's knife to suppress the political reform movement and to engineer restoration and regression on a larger scale. Even in the Ch'in State where Shang Yang's political reforms were more thorough, there also had appeared that restoration situation in which "the ranking ministers were esteemed" and "unauthorized installation was practiced."

Having observed the important changes in the gains and losses of political power in the different states over several centuries, Han Fei deeply realized that "the tendency is utilized not only by the worthy but also by the unworthy. When utilized by the worthy, it brought order to the empire, and when utilized by the unworthy, it brought disorder to the empire." ("Nan Shih") This also meant that the state power and influence built through the political reforms of the Legalists not necessarily could be kept forever in the hands of the "worthy ones" among the progressive forces, and there was also a danger for them to be usurped and seized by those reactionary and "unworthy ones." The fall of political power into whose hands was a fundamental question bearing on order or disorder, the rise or fall of a state. In the chapter "Signs of Doom" Han Fei listed 47 signs of doom that could lead to national doom. The great majority of them were directed toward the hidden traitors and especially those remnant forces of the slave owners such as the "ranking ministers," "influential figures" and "partisans." In the chapter "Chu Tao," he analogized those restoration forces of the slave owners who wormed their way under disguise into the government of the newly emerging landlord class to "tigers" and "bandits." He said: "Because they have slayed their sovereigns and ascended the throne themselves, and

other people dare not stand against them, they are therefore called 'tigers.' Because they stay by side of their sovereigns as wicked ministers and share the excesses of their sovereigns, they are therefore called 'bandits'." He pointed out that these fellows lay hidden within the new political power to plot for sabotage, and once they were at the helm, they would pounce upon the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class like tigers and wolves. They would commit regicide and subjugate states and were the most dangerous enemies. In order to guard strictly against the "tigers" and "bandits," it was necessary to "exercise care with the door," "fortify the gate," "handle things prudently," "cover up things" ("Chu Tao"), and "have a clear picture of things in the whole empire while staying deep in the palace." ("Villainy, Robbery and Regicide")

To counter the grave danger of the infiltration of the representative figures of the slave-owner class into the political power of the newly emerging landlord class for restoration purposes, Han Fei put forward a series of dictatorial measures. On the line of organization, he advocated the principle that "the prime minister must come from the provincial level and a brave general must rise from the ranks." ("Hsien Hsüeh") He advocated the promotion of outstanding elements who were loyal to the newly emerging landlord class from the lower levels to key government posts, the expropriation of the old aristocracy of their hereditary prerogatives and the expulsion of them from the ruling clique. On the question of reward and punishment, he advocated that "ranking ministers guilty of offenses should not be left unpunished and the meritorious deeds of the common people should not be left unrewarded." ("Yu Tu") He advocated the coercion of the old aristocracy into abiding by the will of the newly emerging landlord class through punishment and that they should not be permitted to run wild. He attached special importance to the careerists and conspirators of the slave-owning aristocracy who had wormed their way into the government organs, and pointed out that "the leading villains who violate the law and commit treachery always come from among the esteemed ministers." ("Pei Nei") Regarding the system for the evaluation of officials, he called for "examining identical and different statements for distinguishing partisanship, and comparing impeachment with association for extracting factual statements." ("Pei Nei") This also meant that it was necessary to expose the intrigues and plots of the careerists and double-dealers. He advocated the firm suppression of the relatives of the sovereign who dared to sabotage the political reforms so as to insure that "there is no practice of favoritism toward the eminent" ("Ting Fa") and that "those sentenced to death and imprisonment are not pardoned." ("Ai Ch'en") He said: "Nothing was more effective than penalty to check debauchery and curb fraudulence." ("Yu Tu") "Villainy...has to be curbed by means of killing...and would be practiced if there were no penalty." ("Liu Fan") Harsh laws and severe punishments were indispensable to consolidating the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

It is easiest to capture a fortress from within, and the enemies hidden within the revolutionary class are more dangerous than the overt enemies, because they carry out subversion and sabotage within the revolutionary political power. This is a trick which all reactionary classes

who have failed are accustomed to use and is also a law of class struggle. More than 2,000 years ago, this had come to the notice of Han Fei, a thinker of the newly emerging landlord class. He accordingly put forward measures for guarding against the "tigers" and "bandits." This had an important role to play in consolidating the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class and guarding against the restoration of the slave-owner class. Not long after Ch'in Shih Huang ascended the throne, he adopted measures for the firm suppression of the Lü-Lao rebellious clique for restoration. This was a highly effective practice under the ideological influence of Han Fei. Later, the political power of Ch'in was usurped and seized by the big conspirator Chao Kao. This led to the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty and also further demonstrated by negative example the great importance of guarding against the "tigers" and "bandits."

Through surveying the history of class struggle of the past and the present and in accordance with the salient features of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the period of socialism, Chairman Mao has inherited and developed the Marxist doctrine of dictatorship. Chairman Mao again and again exhorts us that it is imperative to guard against the representative figures of the bourgeoisie who have wormed their way into the Party, the government and the army, and that it is especially necessary to be on the alert against such an individual careerist and conspirator as Khrushchev and guard against the usurpation and seizure of leadership at all levels in the Party and the state by such bad people. Once the time is ripe, they would seize political power and turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The facts of class struggle have demonstrated the brilliant correctness of this assertion.

After the nationwide victory, the anti-Party cliques of Kao Kang, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that appeared within our Party were a handful of the representative figures of the bourgeoisie who had wormed their way into the Party. In particular, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao is a typical "tiger" and "bandit" that "resides" within our revolutionary ranks and is the most diabolical and dangerous enemy of the proletariat. Due to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao who sees through everything, the plots of these anti-Party cliques have been exposed and smashed one by one. This is a great victory for the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, the socialist society covers a fairly long historical period, and in the protracted class struggle, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes still would look for their agents within our Party, and such figures as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao would still appear. This is independent of man's will. Consequently, in the long struggle from now on, we must be fully prepared spiritually. We must deeply understand and grasp this salient feature of class struggle, and heighten our vigilance so that all plots of those class enemies who have wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks--those "tigers" and "bandits"--could never come to pass.

When There Are Criminal Activities To "Disturb the Law with Writings," It Is Necessary To Ban the "Writings Recorded on Bamboo Slips" and "Sayings of Ancient Kings"

"A given culture is the ideological reflection of the politics and economics of a given society." During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States, in the wake of the deepening of the struggle between the newly emerging landlord class and the slave-owner class for and against reform, for seizure and counter-seizure of power, and for restoration and counter-restoration, the struggle in the ideological and cultural sphere was also most violent. For the sake of upholding the slavery system, the Confucian scholars who represented the moribund ideology wildly advocated "standing in awe of the ordinances of Heaven" and "following the example of ancient kings." They eulogized the past and found fault with the present to oppose political reforms. They gave exaggerated publicity to such restoration theories of the slave owners as "benevolence and righteousness" and "rule of propriety," and vociferously vituperated the slave uprisings and the political reforms of the newly emerging landlord class as "offending against their superiors and stirring up confusion" and "disorder in the empire," in a vain attempt to restore the ancient ideology and attain the "restoration of propriety" politically.

Han Fei noticed that these Confucian swindlers who "praised the ancient kings" and "preached benevolence and righteousness" were spreading poison everywhere like the God of Plague. They "disturbed the law with writings," and "those who heeded what they said were in danger and those who adopted their stratagems were thrown into confusion." ("Villainy, Robbery and Regicide") This brought a great menace to the consolidation of the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. Han Fei especially summed up the experience and lessons drawn from the "three Tsin states" and Ch'in: After the three families divided up the Tsin State to set up the Han, Chao and Wei states, they had at different times carried out reformist movements. However, because they were deeply influenced by the decadent ideology of the Confucian school, their political reforms were inthorough and all of them became weak states. Ch'in was formerly a poor and weak state despised by others, but because "Confucius did not go to Ch'in in his tour to the west" (Han Yü's "Song of the Stone Drum"), it was less affected by the reactionary ideology of the Confucian school. On the other hand, the progressive ideas of the Legalist school were widely propagated, and even the women and children could "discuss the law of Lord Shang." The advanced thought was translated into a strong material force, and Ch'in in one leap became a powerful state. Consequently, Han Fei came to the conclusion that "the three Tsin states are weak and in disorder because they admire benevolence and righteousness, while the Ch'in State which does not admire such things is well ruled and strong." ("Wai Ch'u Shuo Tso Shang") In this connection, Han Fei deeply realized the great significance of ideology toward the progress of regression of society and the rise and fall of states. In order to insure the smooth implementation of political reforms, it was imperative to repulse the attack of the slave-owner class in the ideological field and wipe out the influence of the

reactionary theory of the Confucian school. In order to consolidate the rule of the newly emerging landlord class, it was imperative to firmly establish the dominant position of the Legalist thought in the ideological sphere. In one word, it was necessary for the newly emerging landlord class to exercise dictatorship over the slave-owner class in the ideological sphere.

Based on this understanding, Han Fei clearly stated: "In a state under the rule of a wise sovereign, ancient records are ignored and only law is taught; the sayings of ancient kings are ignored, and the officials are taken as teachers." ("Five Vermin") This was the principle in of exercising dictatorship over the restoration forces of the slave owners in the ideological sphere. He particularly regarded the Confucian school as the most dangerous enemy, put it at the head of the five vermin, and looked upon it as the most important target of dictatorship. He called for firm actions to destroy by fire the Confucian classics that reflected the ideology of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline; to ban the Confucian "private schools" used to peddle the restoration theory and to train lackeys for the slave owners; and to curb those reactionary Confucian scholars who dared to eulogize the past, find fault with the present and "disturb the law with writings."

"There is no construction without destruction." For the purpose of further implementing the exercise of dictatorship over the slave-owner class in the ideological sphere, Han Fei also violently criticized theoretically the reactionary teachings of the Confucian school. He sharply pointed out that those who handled things according to the Confucian "view of heavenly mandate" that advocated "the choice of dates, the worship of spirits and faith in oracles" were the biggest fools who could bring about national doom. Giving tit for tat, he put forward the materialist viewpoint that "Heaven has its great destiny and so has man," and the famous assertion that "right now, it takes might to determine things." He described the reactionary call of the Confucian school for "following the example of ancient kings" as silly and ridiculous like waiting by the side of a stump for the rabbits. He expounded the progressive historical view that "the sages do not adhere to the ancient order or the established rules." He mercilessly bared the hypocritical and reactionary nature of the "benevolence and righteousness" of the Confucian school. He pointed out that if a country were administered in this way, it would be like taking earth as rice, muddy water as soup and wood as meat in a child's play, and disorderly government and national doom could hardly be avoided. He practiced destruction and construction on a large scale and systematically laid down a complete set of theories and policies for implementing the rule of law and encouraging farming and war to make the country wealthy and powerful. Han Fei was worthy to be called an heroic fighter of the newly emerging landlord class on the ideological and cultural front. His theories not only dealt effective blows to the rabid counter-attacks launched by the slave-owner class in the ideological field at that time, but also laid down the theoretical foundation for Ch'in Shih Huang "to burn books and bury Confucian scholars alive" and enforce further dictatorship over the slave-owner class in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere, afterward.

The more systematic criticism of the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius made by Han Fei was of an outstanding level that could have been reached at his time. But it was not possible for him to have a correct understanding of the law governing the historical development of society, nor was it possible for him to see the great role of the masses of the people as the makers of history. Consequently, his historical outlook remained in the final analysis to be the idealist conception of history, and this determined that he could not thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and overcome them. This historic task can only be accomplished by the proletariat.

More than 2,000 years ago, the counter-revolutionary adverse current of "disturbing the law with writings" whipped up by the followers of Confucius and Mencius had been repulsed by the laboring people and the newly emerging landlord class. Why is it that 2,000 years afterward, Lin Piao should again play with the old trick of "disturbing the law with writings" under the dictatorship of the proletariat today and use the moribund doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to attack the proletariat? This is determined by the law of class struggle. Historical experience shows that all overthrown reactionary classes are not reconciled to their defeat. Although their political power has been expropriated and their economic base has been destroyed, they are bound to make use of this remnant position of old ideology to launch a counter-attack against the revolutionary class, in an attempt to use the old ideology and old culture of the reactionary classes to corrupt the masses and conquer people's minds and in an endeavor to arrive at their goal of restoration.

Through studying Han Fei's struggle against the reactionary ideology of the Confucian school and summing up and assimilating the experience and lessons drawn from class struggle in the ideological sphere in history, we can further understand the far-reaching significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political struggle and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the ideological sphere. It is also a serious struggle between restoration and counter-restoration. Only through thoroughly abolishing the old ideology and old culture of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes could the proletariat build the new ideology and new culture of socialism. Only through exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, could the economic base of socialism be consolidated in the end. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we certainly must hold high this great battle standard of Marxism, carry the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius through to the end, and struggle to the end for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against the restoration of capitalism.

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Sending of Cadres to the Lower Levels To Take Up Manual Labor Has Untold Advantages

by

the Party Committee of the "May 7" Cadre School of Hsüanwu ch'ü, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 5, 1974)

Under the excellent situation marked by the widespread, penetrating and sustained development of the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have ushered in the 6th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's directive, "Sending the masses of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels give them an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are too old, weak, ill or disabled. Those who are now working as cadres also should go in groups to do manual work." For six years, with the broad masses of cadres warmly responding to this call by the great leader Chairman Mao, the sending of cadres by stages and by groups to do manual work at the lower levels and study once again has formed a revolutionary onflow. The "May 7" cadre school of Hsüanwu ch'ü, Peking municipality, was founded in October 1968. Up to this year, it has trained by rotation over 5,900 cadres. Today, as we review this brilliant directive from Chairman Mao and look back over the tremendous achievements scored in six years, we cheer from the bottom of our hearts: "Sending cadres to do manual work at the lower levels is very good and has untold advantages."

Sending the Broad Masses of Cadres To Do Manual Work at the Lower Levels Enables the Cadres To Truly Master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

The organization of cadres for steeling through labor at the lower levels is an important measure for training the ranks of proletarian cadres. Fundamentally speaking, training the ranks of proletarian cadres is for teaching the cadres to practice Marxism and not revisionism and arming the minds of cadres with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. Each term, our cadre school organizes the students to associate the current class struggle and two-line struggle with the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and they have studied at different times the "Communist Manifesto "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Dühring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works. In reading and study, the "May 7" cadre school "abrogates the method of studying Marxism-Leninism in a stagnant and isolated manner," develops the style of linking theory with practice, and strives to combine reading and study with the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucuis, with summing up one's own experience and lessons drawn from the two-line struggle, and with the transformation of one's own world outlook. The broad masses

of cadres sent to the lower levels generally report: "Such a way of study is deep-going and can be committed to memory and put into application."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." The broad masses of cadres sent to study Marxism in the course of doing manual work at the lower levels have a deep impression of this teaching by Chairman Mao. When studying the "Critique of the Gotha Program" in the past, a cadre of the health system did not have a clear idea of Lassalle's opportunist viewpoint, "Labor is the source of all wealth and culture." This time, when he studied once again in the course of doing manual work at the lower level and especially after hearing the poor and lower-middle peasants' reports which contrasted their past sufferings with today's happiness, he was deeply enlightened. He came to understand that in the old society, the poor and lower-middle peasants worked day and night but received nothing in return and had to live from hand to mouth because they had not any means of production except their pair of hands. Lassalle absurdly claimed that wealth could be created through sheer reliance on labor, thus covering up the source of the poverty of the proletariat--private ownership of means of production. The vital point of his saying was to oppose the proletarian revolution and uphold the system of private ownership of means of production. From this, the cadre in question came to understand deeply that only by humbly receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers could one distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and truly master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

Through reading and studying while doing manual work at the lower levels, the broad masses of cadres have raised their theoretical level of Marxism to varying extents and strengthened their consciousness in study. Back at their work posts, many leading cadres took the lead in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, thus giving impetus to the study campaign in their own units. Many ordinary cadres have become the backbone forces in the study of theories in their own units and activists in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius praised by the masses.

Sending the Broad Masses of Cadres To Do Manual Work at the Lower Levels Enables Cadres To Have a Deep Understanding of the Party's Basic Line and Better Distinguish Between Right and Wrong in Line

Sending cadres to do manual work at the lower levels and take part personally in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements also can deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line and heighten their consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The broad masses of cadres sent to the lower level "studied as they took part in production." They also went deep into the midst of the masses to carry out social investigations,heard with their own ears the accounts of rural class struggle and two-line struggle given by the local

cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and personally took part in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. This enabled them to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line. Many comrades said with deep feeling, "As we study once again the Party's basic line in the course of doing manual work at the lower levels, we have a big classroom, a large number of teachers, and concrete and vivid teaching materials. This gives us a much deeper understanding. Some problems that could not be clearly understood or clearly distinguished in line have now been solved."

A teacher in the past always thought that those teachers capable of delivering good lectures were good in ideology and that those students who scored high marks were high in quality. In the school, after a spell of study, although she started to sense that her own view was not correct, she was unable at any time to solve fundamentally the problem. When she was sent to do manual work at the lower level, the leadership assigned her to feeding pigs. After taking up the job for a while, she felt that it was both filthy and tiring, and she engendered a sense of annoyance. This time, she recalled that in the past she had taught in the school she had the lesson called "Han Mei Mei" (韩梅梅) which related the advanced deeds of a pig-breeding girl. She really taught it very well and won the praise of everyone. But when the teacher herself was asked to feed pigs, she found the job filthy and tiring. At this moment and only at this moment did she really understand that the so-called viewpoint that "those teachers capable of delivering good lectures are good in ideology and those students who score high marks are high in quality" was entirely wrong. As a teacher of the people, only by seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, assiduously transforming her own world outlook and unreservedly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line could she train socialist-minded and cultured successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Sending the Broad Masses of Cadres To Do Manual Work at the Lower Levels Enables the Cadres To Maintain Close Ties With the Masses and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs." Sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels is an important way to strengthen the ties between the cadres and the masses of the people and promote the unity of the masses.

Sending cadres to do manual work at the lower levels by various means has strengthened their ties with the poor and lower-middle peasants. In their contacts with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they are deeply impressed by the laboring people's high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their fine revolutionary qualities. They have thus deepened their love for the laboring people, purged their own minds of the remnant pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "officials are eminent and the common people are lowly," and "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," and are determined to serve better the people.

Many cadres sent to the lower levels energetically fetched water, cut hair, repaired shoes and treated diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants and their hearts were linked with the poor and lower-middle peasants. When giving medical treatment to the laboring people in the city, a medical worker detested the odor of perspiration. After she came to the countryside to join a production team, she saw with her own eyes the soaring enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in tilling land and working hard for the revolution. Deeply educated she gradually developed an affection for the poor and lower-middle peasants. During her stay at the lower level, she took the initiative to give medical treatment to the commune members in several neighboring villages without any feeling of disgust. Seeing the gratifying changes in the cadres, the poor and lower-middle peasants said in praise, "Those of the old 8th Route in former years have again come to our village. Such good cadres are worthy of our trust!"

The cadres at various levels from various fronts sent to the lower levels are organized as a combat collective. Regardless of their ranks, they are all ordinary laborers. They eat, live, labor, study and make criticism together, show concern and take care of each other, and have strengthened the revolutionary unity between cadres. Two cadres who in the past did not get along well were assigned to the same squad when sent to the lower level. At first, they felt a bit embarrassed but through laboring and studying together, they raised their consciousness, developed a deeper affection for each other, and dispelled their misunderstanding through personal chats. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the two fought shoulder to shoulder and were well united.

Sending the Broad Masses of Cadres To Do Manual Work at the Lower Levels Enables the Cadres To Scintillate with Youth and Persist in Carrying the Continuation of the Revolution Through to the End Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Practice in the past six years shows that sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at lower levels is a great driving force that enables the cadres to scintillate with youth and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The cadres who have been tempered through labor at the lower levels praise the "May 7" cadre school as "a fuel station" for continuing the revolution.

The history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism over 2,000 years ago and the historical experience of class struggle as a whole show that the struggle between revolution and restoration, between progress and retrogression has never ceased. In socialist society, adherence to the socialist road or restoration of capitalism is a struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Chairman Mao profoundly points out, "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor. The cadres of our Party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and

close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao has again issued the "May 7 Directive" and the directive of "sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels." This shows a clear direction for the training of a contingent of proletarian cadres who are capable of working both at the higher and lower levels and doubling as both "officials" and common people, of maintaining forever their revolutionary youth and of persisting in continuing the revolution.

During those war years, an old cadre who joined the Party during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression worked diligently and earnestly for the Party. With a mind bent on the revolution, he scarcely thought of himself. After entering the city, due to relaxation in study and ideological transformation, he came under the influence of the bourgeois ideas and developed the idea of leading a comfortable life. After he was sent to do manual work at the lower levels and learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, he called to mind the sufferings in the old society and the bloody scores to be settled. He recalled the fish-and-water relations with the masses of people during those war years, and saw the moving scene of the broad masses of rural cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants fighting heaven and earth. Hence, he woke up all of a sudden, and showed rousing revolutionary spirit. After his return to his work post, he persevered in taking part in labor, consciously received the supervision of the masses, tackled major issues, worked with great effort, and greatly changed his spiritual outlook.

Through having himself tempered in a production team and seeing for himself the lofty quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants and their tremendous contributions to the revolution, a young teacher deepened his love for the Party's educational enterprise. Back in school, with profound proletarian feelings for the children of the laboring people, he volunteered to work as a class master. He seriously carried out the Party's educational guideline and became an activist in the revolution in education.

Practice in the past six years fully shows that "sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels" plays a very important role in developing the Party's style of combining theory with practice, the style of maintaining close ties with the masses of people and the style of making self-criticism. This is of great practical significance as well as far-reaching historical significance to the training of a contingent of cadres to practice Marxism but not revisionism and to resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the fallacies spread by Lin Piao and company to vilify and attack the sending of cadres to do manual work at lower levels have been thoroughly criticized. We trust that such a new socialist thing as sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at lower levels will inevitably become more lively and vigorously and continuously bear fruitful results.

* * *

NEW SOCIALIST COUNTRYSIDE

Former Refugee Settlement Turns into Prosperous Village

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Oct. 29, 1974)

a refugee settlement in pre-liberation china has changed into a prosperous village under socialism.

the new socialist village is the linyi production brigade in changchih county, shansi province. before liberation, the village was inhabited by impoverished peasants who fled from famine in their native county of linhsien in honan province. "linyi" literally means "refugees from linhsien".

the village has changed beyond recognition. leafy trees line the neat farmplots. along the tree belts run canals paved with cement slabs. from here water is pumped by electric power to the fields. the fertile cropland is flanked by an orchard of 4.7 hectares on one side and a thicket of 5.3 hectares on the other.

after the refugees reclaimed land from the wildness, landlords from nearby villages came over to claim rent. under their exploitation, the poor peasants continued to suffer from hunger and cold.

with liberation, the tillers became owners of the land, and then embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. they were determined to build a new socialist village.

they speeded up their reconstruction programme during the rise of the people's communes. the village now has 865 new brick and tile houses, averaging one room per capita, and 176,000 timber trees and 4,000 fruit trees, averaging 1,000 trees per household.

drought and water-logging, constant scourges before liberation, kept grain output at an extremely low level. the brigade members dug 21 canals with a total length of nine kilometres and turned 53 hectares of alkaline land into fertile fields covered with 60,000 cubic metres of top soil carried from far away. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they improved field management, shifted from single to double cropping and introduced inter-planting. with the farmland cut into uniform squares each served by wells and canals and fringed with trees, grain output has increased rapidly despite the menace of drought, water-logging and windstorms. last year the brigade gathered 9.07 tons per hectare as against 1.3 tons in the early days after liberation. the commune members are supplied with ample food grain and the collective has stored 175 tons of grain.

to see to it that the younger generation do not forget the sufferings of their class, the brigade party branch sponsored two trips along the route trodden by their elders during the flight from famine. in winter 1970, party branch secretary li lung-tai and two old poor peasants trudged through wind and snow with 70 young people along the narrow mountain trails in the taihang mountains, carrying bedrolls and chaff buns. as they were crossing a perilous mountain range, peasants of a nearby brigade told them; "many famine refugees were frozen to death here in the dark old days. nobody has come here ever since a highway was built at the foot of the mountain. why don't you go by the highway?" the young people replied, "we are here to receive an education. we should know how the older generation suffered in the old society so that we will make revolution forever."

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the younger generation is maturing politically in the linyi production brigade. four of the seven members of the party branch committee and two of the three deputy leaders of the brigade are young persons.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Minority People in Sinkiang Build Up Their Prosperity

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 30, 1974)

an autonomous chou of minority nationalities in sinkiang has more than doubled its livestock population over 1953. agriculture and industry are also thriving in the area which could hardly produce horseshoes before liberation.

this example shows that under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, small nationalities in china are striding forward with big ones along the road of socialism on the basis of equality and unity.

situated in a westernmost frontier area of china, the kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou is inhabited by 80 per cent of the country's khalkhas and a dozen other nationalities, including uighurs, hans, tajiks and huis. the multi-national population has just celebrated the 20th anniversary of the autonomous chou.

speaking of the achievements since liberation, tayil mamatili, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chou, told hsinhua: "we owe everything to chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationalities, to the great unity of all nationalities in china."

since the founding of the autonomous chou, the people of different nationalities have been exercising their rights of autonomy to the full. they elected their representatives to local government bodies. according to china's electoral law, each deputy to the national people's congress is to represent a population of 800,000. though the khalkhas population numbers less than 100,000, it sent a deputy to the first, second and third national people's congresses under the party's policy on nationalities. cadres of minority nationalities are maturing, and their number has increased nearly six times since 1954. the chairmen of the revolutionary committees at the chou, county and commune levels have all been chosen from their ranks.

fortysix-year-old tayil mamatili is one of these minority cadres. he was an activist in the movement for the reduction of land rent and against local tyrants and in the land reform shortly after liberation and later became chairman of the autonomous chou. he said, "i was an ordinary khalkhas herdsman. thanks to the care of the party and chairman mao, i have been trained into a cadre. i am happy to see the younger generation of the khalkhas and other nationalities in the country growing up wholesomely today."

contrasting the new society with the old, he recalled the untold misery of the local people in pre-liberation days. he said, "ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by the ruling classes, particularly the kuomintang reactionaries, the people of different nationalities suffered from hunger and cold generation after generation, and we khalkhas were the worst-off. enslaved by the tribal chieftains, we could hardly keep body and soul together, let alone enjoying political rights. we were forced to move away from home by whole villages. some of us had to conceal our nationality."

the kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou is a vast pastoral area rich in grass and water resources. after liberation, democratic reforms were carried out, followed by the formation of co-operatives and later people's communes. the collective economy has been developed and consolidated, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution began. in 1964, chairman mao issued the great call, "in agriculture, learn from tachai." (tachai is the national pace-setter in agriculture.) responding to this call,

the commune members and cadres reclaimed wasteland and improved soil in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. they sank more than 100 pump wells, built two reservoirs and dug ditches with a total length of 1,300 kilometres. all this laid a solid foundation for the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. capital construction in livestock breeding covered animal sheds and pens, lamb delivery buildings, antiseptic dipping vats, artificial insemination stations and water tanks. the completion of a large number of living quarters and the beginning of planned pasturing put an end to the age-old nomadic life of herdsmen. uchia county, a leading pastoral area in the chou, has now over 240,000 animals as against only 30,000 monopolized by herdowners on the eve of liberation. fine-wool sheep have been bred locally, and various strains of draft animals improved.

under the policy for a simultaneous development of agriculture and animal husbandry, the cotton and oil-bearing crops last year hit an all-time high. more than 60 advanced units emerged in the movement to learn from tachai. one of them is suhung stock-breeding brigade of some 80 households in artush county. in 1962, realizing the importance of combining farming with livestock breeding, the brigade party branch led the commune members in wresting 33 hectares of land from the wilderness and in digging ditches to lead in water. by the autumn of 1964, the brigade had become more thanself-sufficient in grain and fodder. in the movement to learn from tachai, commune members reclaimed 27 more hectares of land and accelerated the construction of water conservancy projects which ensured a high and stable yield on land formerly liable to drought and waterlogging. the brigade was hit by an exceptional drought in 1973. yet its grain output on some 30 hectares of land averaged 4.5 tons per hectare, surpassing the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. during the year, each commune member produced an average of 650 kilogrammes of grain.

the growth of agriculture lent fresh impetus to the development of animal husbandry. the brigade has delivered to the state 700 tons of grain and 1,700 head of livestock in the past nine years. it now stands out as an advanced unit in the chou in the movement to learn from tachai.

speaking of the chou's industry, tayil mamatili said, "we are supplying coal and cement to others." the 1973 industrial output showed an 89 per cent increase over 1954. the local industries now cover coal mining, iron and copper smelting, cement-making, power generation, manufacture and repair of farm machinery and processing of farm produce.

in the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the masses have broken down fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds. some communes and brigades set up their own workshops. the farm machinery repair shop of the upper artush commune is making trailers and castings besides repairing tractors and other vehicles.

people of minority nationalities account for 76 per cent of the total number of workers which is now three times that before the cultural revolution. the workers are acting as the main force in revolution and production.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began, the chou has made fresh progress in education and public health. tayil mamatili said, "every commune now has a film projection team. this is something inconceivable for the poor herdsmen and peasants before liberation."

"in the current revolution in education," he continued, "schools have been run in different forms to suit people in stock-breeding areas with their scattered homes and those in farming areas. the numbers of primary and middle schools in the autonomous chou are respectively two and a half times and four times as much as those in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. every commune has a clinic, and more than two thousand barefoot doctors are working in the production brigades and teams.

referring to the people's living conditions, tayil mamatili said, "bicycles, radio-sets, sewing machines and clocks and watches are common things in the homes of the herdsmen and peasants. the volume of goods laid in by our stores in 1973 was seven and a half times the 1954 figure, and the sales volume was eight times as much. during 1964-1973, bank deposits of commune members increased 3.3 times, and those of communes and their subdivisions grew 4.4 times."

"under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy on nationalities, production in the kezlesu khalkhas autonomous chou is growing, the economy is thriving and people's living conditions are improving from year to year. our herdsmen and peasants show high enthusiasm in revolution and production and concern themselves with the affairs of the state and of the world. we are determined to deepen the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, enhance the excellent situation prevailing in the country and strengthen the unity of all nationalities in order to build up the autonomous chou into an iron bastion in the struggle to combat and prevent revisionism," tayil mamatili concluded his remarks with confidence.

COAL MINES

Small Coal Mines Flourish in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

small coal mines run by administrative regions, counties, communes and production brigades accounted for 28 per cent of china's coal production last year. their output went up 3.2-fold compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

china expands its coal industry in line with the policy of "walking on two legs". while developing big and medium-sized mines, the state encourages local governments as well as communes to open small mines so as to make full use of scattered coal reserves and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing coal production.

the rapid development of small coal mines has helped to modify the uneven distribution of china's coal industry and make southern china less dependent on the north for coal.

of the 100 counties and cities in hunan province, 72 have set up small coal mines. the province's coal output increased 5.3-fold last year compared with the year before the cultural revolution.

south china's kwangtung province, which used to bring in large quantities of coal from northern provinces for industrial and domestic consumption, reported a 3.9-fold increase in the output of local small mines in 1973 over 1965.

the coal output of fukien province in coastal southeast china quadrupled in 1973 compared with 1965 and that of small mines went up as much as twelvefold.

in northern provinces, the country's main coal producers, small mines are being opened up along with the development of big mines. of the 144 counties and cities in hopei province, 78 have small coal mines. many such mines have sprung up in the areas of tsangchou, hengshui and langfang which did not produce coal before. last year, the output of small coal mines in the province was quadruple that in 1966. neighbouring honan province showed a same rate of increase in the seven-year period.

small coal mines have promoted the development of other local industries. with locally available coal supply, ninghsiang county in hunan province has set up over 120 small iron, chemical fertilizer, farm machinery and cement plants. the county's 1973 gross industrial output was over seven times the 1965

figure. synthetic ammonia output by the county-run fertilizer plant topped the 3,000-ton mark three years running. the plant is now being expanded to an annual capacity of 10,000 tons. of the 32 small synthetic ammonia plants in fukien province, 26 use locally produced coal as raw material.

small coal mines require limited investment and give quick returns. they can be run at low cost and accumulate considerable funds for farm mechanization and irrigation works. the chiushan commune in yuhsien county, honan province, has built a farm machinery works and two pumping stations and bought many farm machines with the funds accumulated by a commune-run coal mine. many small coal mines run by communes and production brigades supply fuel for the local population.

IMPROVED SEED STRAINS

China Improves Farm Crop Seeds

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

china has adopted improved strains of seeds for her main crops since liberation. the new strains generally yield 20 per cent more than the old under the same farming conditions.

the acreage sown to improved seeds accounts for about 80 per cent of the total rice acreage. the stocky, high-yielding strains bred in southern china are free from lodging under conditions of close planting, heavy fertilization and typhoon attacks. early and late rice stocks with different periods of growth, which suit double or triple cropping practice, have been widely used over the past few years.

much has been achieved in improving spring wheat. developed for both northern and southern china, many high-yielding strains ripen early and have a strong resistance to bad weather, pests and diseases.

new varieties have been adopted practically all through the wheat belt in north china since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. a dozen improved strains have each been planted on at least 330,000 hectares of land. a good number of stocky, hardy, early-ripening and high-yielding winter wheat strains are being rapidly popularized. rust, once a serious menace to wheat, is now virtually

under control following the spread of disease-resistant strains. the acreage sown with improved seeds exceeds 80 per cent of china's wheat fields.

with more varieties of seeds and better methods of cultivation, wheat has been grown and yielded good harvests over the vast expanse from the 18th to the 50th parallel and further north, as well as in the turfan depression at 150 metres below sea level and on the tibetan plateau at more than 4,000 metres above. the practice of planting a rice crop followed by a wheat crop every year is spreading from the yangtze river valley to both sides of the great wall. a new system of planting one wheat crop and two crops of rice a year is gaining popularity on the yangtze delta, in szechwan basin and other regions. by introducing a wheat crop before the regular autumn grain crop, such as maize or sorghum, many areas have shifted from single to double cropping.

commune members displayed their talents in seed selection and breeding. a scientific research centre in hsiaotsun brigade, yenshih county, honan province, developed 14 good wheat strains in the past 20 years. "yenta no.5," a variety adaptive to dry hilly regions, has been sown over 66,700 hectares of land in the loyang administrative region in the province. teng yen-tang, a peasant expert in kwangtung province, began his work on rice strains in 1953. the strains he developed in cooperation with other commune members at the agro-technical station in huancheng people's commune have been adopted over large areas in the province.

since the great cultural revolution started, much headway has been made in the research in the hybrid vigour of cross-bred maize and sorghum. some research units and the peasant masses have jointly secured a great number of hybrids. over 100 maize hybrids came into wide use, and 15 sorghum hybrids were each grown on at least 200,000 hectares. the hybridized strains normally increase the yield by 20 per cent.

more than 100 new cotton strains have been bred since liberation, and five of them have each been grown on 133,000 hectares or more. to combat cotton wilt, agro-technicians in shensi and szechwan provinces have developed strains resistant to the disease.

new techniques have been widely adopted in seed-breeding. among them is breeding with the aid of radiation, an important way to use atomic energy for agricultural development. it has been applied in evolving scores of varieties of high-quality rice, wheat, cotton, maize, millet, soya bean, rape and green manure crops which are early-ripening and pest-resisting.

party and government organizations always pay great attention to organizing scientists and technicians and the masses for seed selection and breeding. after the cultural revolution began, research establishments and the masses joined their efforts to push forward work in this field. three-in-one groups made up of cadres, agro-technicians and poor and lower-middle peasants changed the old seed-breeding practices and adopted new ones through socialist cooperation. all this enabled the nation to obtain good seed strains at a fast rate.

METEOROLOGY

Mass Participation in Meteorological Work in China's Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

china's countryside is studded with 10,000 meteorological posts in plains, mountain areas, grasslands and islands, making up an important part of the entire national meteorological service.

these rural meteorological posts are run by local communes or production brigades and manned by amateurs. they play an important role in scientific farming and the prevention of natural disasters. they try to improve the accuracy of their weather forecasts by incorporating local folk experience in meteorological observation.

most of these posts work in cooperation with local scientific experimental stations. some are run by local middle or primary schools. others are mobile posts on board fishing vessels. the workers at the posts include veteran poor peasants in their sixties or seventies, students in their teen, rural cadres and educated youth.

veteran poor peasant li tsai-shao, known as an indigenous expert in meteorology of the lopo people's commune in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, has never missed a shift in the past dozen years, getting up at midnight to observe the moon and stars, and reporting promptly to the commune whenever he observes any signs of bad weather.

chen en-wang, a city student who has returned to his home village in kwangtung province after finishing middle school, has worked in the last 16 years at the commune meteorological post. he has toured the commune's 21 production brigades regularly, interviewing rural cadres and commune peasants. he has collected more than 300 pieces of folk experience in observing weather,

and made more than 5,000 entries in his meteorological log book. he has contributed to local farm production by on-the-spot observations and experiments.

the party organizations and meteorological observatories in various localities render support to the rural weather posts. they help these posts improve their service by running classes and forums for rural weathermen. now many of the rural posts are equipped with devices recording temperature, humidity, direction and force of wind, and precipitation.

these posts take serving agriculture as their main task. through practice over the past dozen years and by summing up local folk experience, the meteorological post of the szutaoyingtzu commune in northeast china's liaoning province has worked out several effective anti-frost devices.

a mountainous production brigade in east china's chekiang province used to reap only a single rice crop a year because of cold water, poor land and frequent natural calamities. the production brigade in 1967 set up a meteorological post which, after investigation and study, proposed selecting early-ripening rice varieties, transplanting rice shoots earlier and improving irrigation. thanks to the proposal, the brigade succeeded in growing two rice crops a year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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THIRD WORLD

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Brilliant Victories of Third World's United Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carried an article entitled "the brilliant victories of the third world's united struggle". excerpts from the article read as follows:

an outstanding feature of the excellent world situation at present is that the united struggle of the third world countries against imperialism and hegemonism is rising ever higher. these countries experienced similar suffering from the colonialist and imperialist aggression, oppression and exploitation in the past, and are now facing the common task of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism, developing national economy and building their countries. the common struggle urges them to support and cooperate with one another politically and economically. particularly since the beginning of the 1970's, they have strengthened their unity and waged a common struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in which they have displayed immense power and won brilliant victories.

numerous asian, african and latin american countries and their peoples have been carrying on unremitting and valiant struggles for national independence and unification and against imperialist aggression. in these struggles the third world countries have supported each other and dealt heavy blows at the aggressive schemes of imperialism, colonialism and superpowers. fighting in close coordination and giving firm support to one another, the numerous third world countries have merged into a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic force in the indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the struggle for the restoration of the lawful seat of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations, the korean people's just struggle for the independent reunification and the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea and the palestinian and other arab people's struggle against israeli zionism.

with the firm support of the third world countries and peoples, the african people's just struggle against

colonialism and racism has been winning great victories. the eleven year armed struggle of the guinea (bissau) people has forced portugal to recognize de jore the republic of guinea (bissau) and withdraw all its colonial troops. the people of mozambique, after ten years of armed struggle, have won independence. the armed struggles and mass movements of the peoples in angola, zimbabwe, namibia, azania, sao tome and principe and other regions for national liberation are developing in depth. in such an excellent situation the african people are maintaining high vigilance against the disruption and trouble-making by the colonialists and neo-colonialists.

imperialism and social-imperialism have all along pushed ahead with power politics and imposed their own will on the third world countries. but, important changes have taken place in the situation as a result of the united and resolute struggle of the third world countries. the days are gone for ever when the superpowers could monopolize world affairs and manipulate international organizations and conferences as they liked.

on the eve of the opening of the 4th summit conference of the non-aligned countries in algeria in 1973, the soviet revisionist ringleader brezhnev wrote a letter to president boumedienne in which he forbade the conference from dividing the world into rich and poor countries and from putting the soviet union "on a par" with the other superpower. this arrogant act of brezhnev naturally infuriated the heads of state or government of the participating countries. the political declaration adopted at the conference explicitly points out "in a world where side by side with a minority of rich countries there exists a majority of poor countries". this is a powerful rebuff to brezhnev.

the united nations organization had been a voting machine controlled by the superpowers. with more and more asian, african and latin-american countries winning independence and their admission into the united nations, the joint struggle of the third world countries in the united nations has broken the superpower control. the united nations general assembly has increasingly become a platform used by the third world countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, néo-colonialism and hegemonism.

in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, the third world countries have become increasingly aware that without economic independence, their political independence is incomplete and insecure and that to acquire economic independence, they must unite to oppose the aggression, exploitation and plunder by imperialism and especially the superpowers. therefore, producers' organizations of raw materials such as petroleum, copper, coffee, cocoa, groundnuts, natural rubber,

copra, bauxite and mercury have been formed among developing countries since the 1960's in struggle against imperialism and the superpowers. regional organizations of economic and trade cooperation have also appeared one after another.

besides uniting themselves according to products or on a regional basis, the third world countries have broadened their united front daily in the struggle against the economic hegemony of imperialism and the superpowers. at the third united nations conference on trade and development in santiago, chile, in 1972, the third world countries waged a sharp struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism on the principle of trade, the monetary system and other questions. during the middle east war last year the arab countries, united as one, used oil as a weapon to deal a severe blow at israeli zionism and its supporters. this shows that by uniting themselves, the third world countries can exert their boundless strength and break the economic monopoly of imperialism. this has opened up a new dimension for the third world countries and will greatly promote their struggle in defence of national resources against imperialist plunder and exploitation.

the special session of the united nations general assembly on raw materials and development and the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea both held this year witnessed a new development in the united struggle of the third world against economic hegemony.

at the special session of the u.n. general assembly, representatives of third world countries in a powerful voice sternly exposed and condemned imperialism, the superpowers in particular, for their exploitation and plunder and solemnly criticized the two hegemonic powers, the united states and the soviet union, for exerting their utmost to maintain the old economic order. this struggle brought about the adoption of two important documents, the "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and the "programme of action", which expressed in the main the demands of the third world for opposing imperialism and hegemonism, defending state sovereignty and national economic rights and interests and establishing a new international economic order.

at the third conference on the law of the sea, the maritime hegemonism of the superpowers was the target of unanimous condemnation by the third world countries. the third world countries supported one another in the struggle and smashed the divide-and-rule strategy of the superpowers. the conference is of great significance for the third world countries in strengthening unity, opposing big-power maritime hegemonism and drawing up a new law of the sea in the future.

the victories won by the third world in its united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism fully show that it is a revolutionary motive force propelling the advance of world history and a main force in opposing colonialism, imperialism and especially the superpowers. the victories are vivid proof of the excellent revolutionary situation in which countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. so long as the countries and peoples of the third world further strengthen their unity and persist in struggle they will bring into full play their irresistible might and win fresh victories in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government and Military Goodwill Delegations Leave Peking for Algeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

a government delegation and a military goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china left here for algiers by air this evening to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution and pay a friendly visit to algeria. the government delegation is led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and the military goodwill delegation is led by chin chi-wei, commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army.

the delegations were seen off at the airport by chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang ti-kang, wang pu-ching, chiang tse-min and chao chun-cheng.

ahmed dekhili, counsellor of the algerian embassy here, and an embassy official were also present.

Films on National Liberation War Shown in Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 29, 1974)

five full-length documentaries on the national liberation war are screened here in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution which falls on november 1.

the documentary film "the liberation war" portrays the heroic algerian people's indomitable struggle for national independence and against the colonial rule from 1830 to 1962. it exposes the colonialists' cruel oppression and exploitation of the algerian people. the other four films depict how the algerian people awakened in the anti-colonialist war.

also projected are more than fifty films on the liberation war of the third world, which include the chinese film "taking the tiger mountain by strategy", the vietnamese film "the battle of dien bien phu" and films on the struggles of the angolan, mozambican and palestinian people.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Cultural Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

wang man-tien, deputy leader of the cultural group under the state council, gave a banquet here today in honour of the australian cultural delegation led by professor p.h. karmel, chairman of the australian council for the arts.

present on the occasion were hao liang, liu ching-tang, wu fan-wu, hsiao teh, hou tsai-lin, hu ke, chang po-fan and lo kuang-ta.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and embassy officials were present.

the eight-member delegation arrived here on october 26 and was greeted at the airport by wang man-tien, wu fan-wu, hsiao teh and hou tsai-lin. australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald and officials of the embassy were on hand.

CHINA AND BOLIVIA

Bolivian Communist Party (M-L) Leader Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

oscar zamora medinaceli, first secretary of the bolivian communist party (marxist-leninist), has sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai extending warm greetings on the 25th anniversary of the founding of people's republic of china.

the message says: "october 1, 1949 is a great day of general historic significance. the chinese people proclaimed to the world their liberation after undergoing a protracted and arduous armed struggle in the people's liberation war under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. this is the first great victory of revolution won by the people of colonial and semi-colonial countries against their oppressors. thus it turns a new page in history, opens up a road and sets an example which encourages and inspires the people of various countries to fight for genuine, complete liberation. therefore, the people's republic of china and the thought of chairman mao are and will always be closely connected with the life and struggle of the oppressed peoples in the world."

the message goes on to say: we are happy to see that the people's republic of china has in the past 25 years and under the correct leadership of the party won tremendous, decisive victories in building socialism and defending marxism-leninism. all the people of the world congratulate you on your victories and regard them as their own.

the message points out: "the subversion and aggression carried out by u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism against china have been futile. these activities of theirs and their agents, liu shao-chi and lin piao, are doomed to total failure. nothing and nobody can arrest china from advancing victoriously."

closely linked with the excellent situation in china is the gigantic development of the world revolutionary forces, the message says. "marxist-leninist parties and movements are developing and consolidated in the flames of revolutionary struggles and are winning respect, trust and support from the people of various countries."

"while china and the people of various countries are advancing, imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and all reactionary forces are bogged down in the quagmire of defeat. to oppress and exploit the people, the two

superpowers are seeking to divide the world and avert revolution. for this purpose, they resort to every means possible ranging from armed aggression, deception, provocation to dividing the peoples. but history is relentless, the people will certainly eradicate imperialism and social-imperialism," it adds.

the bolivian communist party (m-l) once again thanks the chinese communist party and the great chinese people for the consistent support given to it and the bolivian people who are engaged in a struggle against the dictatorship, and expresses the conviction that the unity and friendship between our two parties on the basis of proletarian internationalism will be more consolidated daily, the message says.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Communist Party of Brazil Central Committee Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of brazil has sent a letter to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, warmly greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

comrade mao tsetung

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

the central committee of the communist party of brazil, through you, extend warm and fraternal greetings to the chinese communists and the great chinese people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic.

october 1, 1949, marked a radical change in the life of old china with repercussions throughout the world. the liberation of the world's most populous country from the yoke of foreign exploiters and their lackeys and its march on the bright road of socialism constituted a forceful blow to the imperialist system and a tremendous encouragement to the oppressed peoples in their struggle for national liberation and social progress. this is the road that will enable the people to win political power and to become true masters of themselves. under

the firm and wise leadership of the glorious communist party and its leader comrade mao tsetung, the closely united chinese people, finally smashed the age-long oppression after innumerable blood-shedding struggles. thereafter, china has made new, unprecedented and necessary efforts to overcome its abominable backwardness and turn itself into an advanced, cultured, prosperous and truly sovereign state, a powerful bastion of the workers and peoples still suffering under the capitalist and imperialist tyranny. the great proletarian cultural revolution has safeguarded the already obtained achievements and consolidated the socialist system.

in a quarter of a century since the historic victory, the chinese people, under the correct leadership of the communist party, have valiantly marched forward, made great successes and emerged on the international arena as they deserve. unswervingly fighting for independence and equality of all nations big or small, fearlessly combatting imperialism, revisionism and reaction, particularly u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism which are seeking a world hegemonism, and holding high the banner of people's revolution, the china of mao tsetung wins the admiration, respect and recognition of the exploited and oppressed masses on all continents.

the brazilian people, who are living under the boots of a bloody and traitorous military dictatorship, always follow with interest the heroic struggle of the revolutionary forces of china and deeply sympathise with their cause of building a new life in their immense country. the brazilian people are glad to see the successes of the chinese people, and hold in high esteem the richest teachings of the chinese revolution. the experience and example of the chinese people and their marxist-leninist party are inspiring the revolutionary progressive forces in brazil in their fight to defeat the military-fascist regime and the domination of u.s. imperialism and its henchmen.

dear comrades, we ardently wish that people's china under the leadership of the communist party and comrade mao tsetung would achieve new victories in socialist construction and in the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. we wish that the red banner of the revolutionary working class would be flying still higher to guide the marvellous asian country onward along the road to communism.

the central committee of the communist party of brazil

rio de janeiro, september 15, 1974

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Fete Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 29, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, gave a dinner here today in honour of chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung and his wife.

present on the occasion were foreign minister sarin chhak, thiounn prasith and cambodian ambassador to algeria chem snguon.

during the dinner, samdech norodom sihanouk had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Aquatic Sports Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

the chinese swimming association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the canadian aquatic sports delegation led by e.k. reynolds and with a.j. fraser as its deputy leader.

attending was derek arnould, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy in peking.

present were yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the all-china sports federation, kung ke-fei, leading member of the chinese swimming association, and chinese swimmers, divers and coaches.

the canadian delegation flew in here today after a match tour of changsha, hunan province. after its sojourn here, it will leave for home on november first.

the canadian guests arrived in changsha from kwangchow by train on october 27. that evening, the hunan provincial branch of the chinese swimming association gave a dinner to welcome the canadian friends. among those present at the dinner was chang teh-lung, leading member of the hunan provincial branch of the all-china sports federation. while in changsha, the canadian swimmers had swimming competitions with the chinese national and the hunan

provincial swimming teams. on october 28 and 29 the divers of the two countries gave diving exhibitions. wang yueh-hua, standing committee member of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and feng wen-shao, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee were among the more than 5,000 spectators watching their excellent performances.

the canadian guests made a special trip to shaoshan, where they visited chairman mao's birth-place and the exhibition hall attached to it. in changsha, they visited places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early days, and saw an embroidery mill.

upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, the canadian delegation was welcomed and seen off by lien ting-tao, leading member of the hunan provincial branch of the chinese swimming association, and chinese swimmers, divers and coaches.

CHINA AND COLOMBIA

Colombian Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30,1974)

former colombian air commander general jose ramon calderon, his wife and his brother, left peking today.

the colombian guests arrived here on october 24. they visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots. they were guests at a dinner on october 26 given by vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li en-chiu.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Egyptian Vice President

(NCNA-English Cairo, Oct. 29, 1974)

chang tung, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the arab republic of egypt, presented his credentials to egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei at the presidential palace here today.

after receiving the credentials, vice-president shafei had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs mohamed samih anwar and grand chamberlain ahmed fouad teymour.

earlier egyptian prime minister abdel aziz hegazy and foreign minister ismail fahmy had received the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND INDIA

India's Threat Against Nepal Reveals Its Expansionist Designs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

india's expansionist designs have been revealed more clearly as the indian government repeatedly threatened and intimidated the nepalese government and people who are justly opposed to the annexation of sikkim. the threats and intimidations were made when indian expansion was being stepped up in south asia.

since the nepalese student demonstrations in early september against india's act of forcibly turning sikkim into an "associate state", the indian government has flagrantly exerted pressure on and intimidated nepal. the indian ambassador to nepal thrice lodged unreasonable "protests" with the country. the indian foreign ministry twice told nepalese diplomats that the demonstrations against the indian annexation of sikkim in nepal had an "impact" on the relations between the two countries and india was "displeased" at this. the indian paper "hindu" reported on october 22 that the indian ambassador who was to return to nepal had been given "instructions to make india's displeasure known to the nepalese government in the clearest possible terms."

at the same time, the indian expansionists applied pressure to nepal in every way. nepalese papers have revealed that nepalese anti-national elements operating from india had repeatedly sneaked back to nepal for sabotage activities. an afp report from kathmandu on october 7 said that under the pretext of checking the smuggle of indian grain into nepal, india had deployed large numbers of armed border security guards recently along nepal's 800-kilometre border, searching every loaded truck or car entering nepal. the news agency said that political observers in kathmandu believed this to be the "consequence" of the "tussle" between india and nepal over the latter's opposition to india's annexing sikkim last month. nepalese papers pointed out that the deployment of indian armed forces on the border was an obvious attempt of exerting pressure on nepal. as disclosed by the indian press, this was intended to make nepal show "greater 'consideration' towards india" and put that country "in its proper place".

why nepal alone was picked by the indian government for intimidation when the whole world was denouncing india's annexation of sikkim? some indian papers have provided the answer. a report of "hindu" said "the strong indian reaction" is to make nepal "get back to its traditional relations" with india. the september 17 editorial of the "times of india" made it clear that india wants "recognition" by others of "its historical status in nepal, bhutan and sikkim". in other words, the indian government is not content with the annexation of sikkim, but wants to take over britain's "traditional" pre-war position of carrying out colonialism and expansion in nepal, bhutan and other south asian countries. that demonstrations against india's annexation of sikkim should have repeatedly broken out in the very country where the indian expansionists are bent on restoring their "historical status" was a heavy blow to their ambitions and most annoying. hence the undisguised wielding of the stick at nepal.

the unbridled threats and intimidations from the indian government aroused strong indignation among the nepalese people and public opinion. an article of the nepalese weekly "matribhumi" sternly pointed out that "india has started holding out different threats to nepal after having annexed sikkim". it said, "in their protests against india's action, the nepalese have only exercised their democratic rights. as a matter of fact, it is the natural and human right of the people of any country to express their reactions in this manner when they apprehend a threat to their independence." another nepalese weekly, "pratibhwani", said that nepal "cannot overlook the expansionist eyes of india toward nepal." the weekly "arpan" said in an article that "india attempts to interfere in the internal politics of nepal and to issue dictates."

"the nepalese have always opposed such interference and preserved their national independence. sovereign nepal has never come under the domination of anyone," the weekly firmly declared.

CHINA AND IRAN

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes Iranian Scientist

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and feted here at noon today iranian famous scientist dr. ali sekhavat. they had a friendly conversation.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy here were present on the occasion.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists li hsien-hui, cheng yuan-hsing, ku kung-hsu, cha chih-yuan, chang chin and chu yung-hsing.

dr. ali sekhavat arrived in peking on october 25.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Visiting Group of Dietmen of Japanese Liberal Democratic Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the visiting group of dietmen of the japanese liberal democratic party led by seigo hamano, member of the house of representatives.

attending were members of the house of representatives kiyoshi mizuno, sachio yamamoto, eiji nonaka, kiroku yasuda, egumu sato and shigeru kusuya and members of the house of councillors michiyuki isurugi and akiko santo.

heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china was present.

also present were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, lien kuan, deputy secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi and hsiao ti-hua.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Japanese Worker and Peasant Writers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with all members of the delegation of japanese worker and peasant writers with worker-writer jinichiro nakada as its leader, worker-poet masao matsuura as the deputy leader and hisayoshi fukushima, a member of the writing group of the "haguruma (gear)" theatrical company, as the secretary-general.

present on the occasion were chai tse-min, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned and literary workers li hsueh-ao, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi and liu chih.

Chinese Mural Painting Exhibition Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

a four-member delegation of the "exhibition of reproductions of han and tang mural paintings of the people's republic of china" led by wang yeh-chiu left here for japan today for the exhibition's opening ceremony.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liu yang-chiao, leading member of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, wu chung-chao, curator of the palace museum, liu chi-ping, curator of the peking library, yang chen-ya, curator

of the museum of chinese history, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Chinese Central Philharmonic Society Group Visits Hiroshima

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 30, 1974)

the visiting group of the central philharmonic society of china gave a concert in hiroshima on the evening of october 28 to 1,700 people.

the piano concerto "the yellow river", a suite of symphonic music "the white-haired girl" and chinese classic and folk music as well as japanese music were played.

among the audience were: hiroshi miyazawa, governor of hiroshima prefecture; yoshio kumura, general director of the hiroshima prefectural branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); and weng ting-cheng, vice-chairman of the hiroshima prefectural association of chinese residents.

at the conclusion of the concert, the hiroshima prefectural branch of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and the hiroshima prefectural association of chinese residents presented bouquets to the chinese artists.

on october 29 the hiroshima prefectural council for japan-china friendship gave a party in honour of the chinese group.

present at the party were some 200 people representing workers in hiroshima region, the hiroshima prefectural association of the tribal liberation league and korean youth in japan.

speaking on the occasion, yasuo miyazaki from the hiroshima prefectural council for japan-china friendship said that the japanese people were determined to strive for the signing of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty at an earliest possible date and for friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples from generation to generation.

lin li-yun, leader of the visiting group, said that they had found themselves live in a sea of friendship

after they arrived in japan. china-japan friendship has never found its way so deep into the hearts of the people. she called on the guests and hosts to unite more closely and make joint efforts for lasting friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and for the development of human progress.

the chinese group came to hiroshima from takamatsu city on october 28.

Japanese Friends Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this evening met and feted the friendship visiting group of the tokai branch of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan led by kenichiro ishii. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the 12-member japanese visiting group arrived here by air earlier today. it was greeted at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including chou chi, wang hen-ming, yang hsin-sheng, tu hsing-wu and tien sung-yao.

also present at the airport were japanese friends in peking munekazu sakai and hiroaki kitamura.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Rice Technical Group Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 28, 1974)

a rice technical group of the people's republic of china led by tseng shih-mai flew into here on october 26. they are here on an investigation of rice cultivation in accordance with a program on cultural, scientific and technical exchange signed between mexico and china.

lorenzo martinez, under-secretary of agriculture and livestock, received and had a cordial conversation with the chinese guests today. present on the occasion were francisco famos, chief of the international affairs department of the ministry of agriculture and livestock;

francisco cardenas, director-general of the national institute of agricultural investigation and yao kuang, chinese ambassador to mexico.

a press release issued by the ministry of agriculture and livestock on the arrival of the chinese technical group said that since the visit by president luis echeverria to china, friendly relations had been promoted between the two countries through technological exchange and ties had been established in the field of agriculture and livestock.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

the delegation of the netherlands led by van oorschot, general director under the ministry of economic affairs, left here today for southern parts of china after attending the first meeting of the joint china-netherlands economic and trade committee. the delegation is being accompanied by hsin yi, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in the netherlands.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by cheng to-pin, departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and dutch ambassador to china j. vixseboxse.

the dutch guests visited industrial and agricultural units and places of historical interest in peking. they will leave for home after the visit to southern parts of china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

air service from peking to karachi and paris was officially inaugurated today. a chinese goodwill delegation led by ma jen-hui, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.),

and with wang ting-tung, vice-chairman of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee, and anyimu aitsetzuwa, chairman of the women's federation of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, as deputy leaders, left here for pakistan this evening by the first flight of the c.a.a.c. to take part in the inauguration celebrations and pay a friendly visit to pakistan.

the more than 50 members of the delegation include representatives of chinese workers and peasants fighting on the forefront of socialist construction, representatives of minority nationalities and people from education, art and literature, health, press and other fields.

the international air service from karachi to peking via rawalpindi and the international air service from paris to peking were inaugurated in january and september 1973 respectively. the two air services have since then contributed to promoting the friendship between china and pakistan and between china and france. the new peking-karachi-paris air service which passes through teheran, ankara, athens, rome and geneva is sure to play a positive role in promoting the friendly exchange and economic and cultural intercourse between the people of various countries.

peking airport this evening flew the national flags of china, pakistan and france and there was a huge streamer reading: "celebrate the official inauguration of the china-pakistan-france air service exclamation" the airport was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

present at the airport to congratulate on the inauguration of the service and see the delegation off were leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, including ku ming, han nien-lung, chen shu-fu, yu mei, shen tu, chang jui-ai, yen chih-hsiang, wang shih-yen, chu hui-fen, chou jung-kuo, yang chi, chang cheng-teh and kung hsiao; and

mumtaz ali alvie, pakistan ambassador to china; tausif ali khan, peking station manager of the pakistan international airlines; mlle marie-therese de corbie, counsellor of the french embassy in peking; and pavc sabourin, china manager, and mario riviero, peking station manager, of air france.

First CAAC Airliner Arrives in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Oct. 30, 1974)

the first airliner of the civil aviation administration of china (caac) on the peking-karachi-paris international air service carrying a chinese goodwill delegation arrived at the karachi airport at 0310 hours today. the delegation came to pakistan for a friendly visit and celebrate the inauguration of the caac regular service to pakistan.

the airport building was gaily illuminated for the occasion. as the members of the delegation, with ma jen-hui as its leader and with wang ting-tung and ahyimu aitsetzuwa as deputy leaders, alighted from the plane, they were warmly welcomed by hundreds of pakistan government officials and friends including zaidi, minister for transport and cooperation of sind province; nur khan, chairman of the pakistan international airlines corporation; rizvi, director general of the pakistan civil aviation; and alvi, president of the pakistan-china friendship society. the chinese guests were garlanded by pakistan friends and presented bouquets by pakistan children in their national costume. people shouted "long live pakistan-china friendship" and other slogans.

chinese ambassador lu wei-chao who had come from islamabad especially for the occasion and chinese consul general in karachi miao chiu-jui were also present at the airport to greet the delegation.

CHINA AND POLAND

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Polish Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the polish delegation led by e. wisniewski, vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

the delegation came to take part in the 12th session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish ship broker's company.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy here mieczyslaw wentel and the embassy's commercial counsellor tadeusz kowalski were present at the meeting.

also present were yang chieh, chinese minister, and tao chi, vice-minister, of communications, and leading members of departments concerned and staff members, including han li-ping, chou chiu-yen, tsao han-ching, wang teh-chuan, ching chih-cheng and chao chia-teh.

Polish Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

the polish delegation led by e. wisniewski, vice-minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, left here for home by air today after taking part in the 12th session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish ship broker's company.

it was seen off at the airport by tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned, including han li-ping and chou chiu-yen.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy here mieczyslaw wentel and the embassy's commercial counsellor tadeusz kowalski were also on hand.

while in china, the polish delegation visited shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Shooting Team Ends Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 28, 1974)

a chinese shooting team left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to romania.

seeing the chinese team off at the airport were leading members of the romanian shooting association and other romanian comrades.

during their stay in romania, the chinese marksmen exchanged experience and held friendly contests with their romanian counterparts.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

adnan bulak, turkish ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 51st anniversary of the founding of the republic of turkey.

among the guests at the reception were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs; chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned, including hsu fa-shan, chou jung-kuo and mu ching.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Ugandan Friendship Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1974)

a ugandan friendship trade delegation led by e.l. athiyo, minister of commerce and industry, arrived here by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, as well as chang keng-ho, meng jen-na, chang hsing-chiao and ho pao-chung, leading members of departments concerned.

present at the airport were w.s.k. matovu, ugandan ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the ugandan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND UN

UN Fourth Committee Concludes General Debate on Rhodesia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 28, 1974)

the fourth (the trust and non self-governing territories) committee of the u.n. general assembly held its general debate on rhodesia from october 15 to 28. representatives of many third world countries condemned the racist smith regime for its intensified suppression of the zimbabwe people with imperialist support. they also exposed the imperialist sabotage of the security council resolution on sanctions against rhodesia.

t. george silundika, representative of the zimbabwe african people's union (zapu), said the rhodesian racist regime was still entrenched militarily and economically and posed a threat to peace in southern africa. hints that south africa was withdrawing its troops from rhodesia were far from true; the building up of the special mercenary unit, now deployed in rhodesia, was a joint venture of the two regimes, he said.

noel mukoma, representative of the zimbabwe african national union (zanu), said for nearly two years zanu had waged offensives against the smith regime and had scored great victories. the enemy was desperate and had unleashed even more ruthless acts of brutality against the africans in zimbabwe. rhodesia had uprooted villages, and 100,000 people were moved into so-called "protected villages" which were in fact concentration camps. the smith regime was using napalm and missiles and waging a biological and chemical warfare against the african population. this they did with the tacit support of certain western countries. he said such acts of sabotage would not deter the struggle for independence.

the zambian representative said there were consistent violations of the territorial integrity of zambia by the rhodesian racist regime. since the border closure last year, more than 20 zambians had been killed by the reactionary "settler forces" in collusion with their south african collaborators. agents of reaction and white racist supremacy were busy training mercenaries to attack zambia.

the tanzanian representative said the security council should consider imposing a total trade embargo against south africa. he pointed out that the main sanctions violators, particularly the united states, should act to close the existing loop-holes.

the representative of ecuador emphasized that some states ignored the sanctions provisions. this not only defied the united nations resolutions but also strengthened the smith regime.

the algerian representative pointed out the zimbabwe people had selected the only road open to independence -- armed struggle, the legitimacy of which was no longer contested by anyone.

the representative of sierra leone said that oppression of liberation movements by the south rhodesian regime through terrorist actions was increasing. such a situation had forced the africans to armed struggle.

the representative of trinidad and tobago stated history had shown that when all peaceful means had been exhausted a people naturally turned to armed struggle to achieve their legitimate rights.

chinese representative wu miao-fa pointed out in his statement the smith authorities have always been a tool wielded against independent african states and peoples by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. consequently, they receive the latter's political, economic and military support.

he said, "while condemning the imperialist connivance at and support of the reactionary smith regime, we must not lose sight of the other superpower's criminal activities of sham support and true betrayal of the national liberation movements. in the excellent situation brought about by the african people through their fighting with guns, this superpower is trumpeting the reactionary demagogic and demoralizing idea that 'the process of political detente has created more favourable conditions for the national liberation movements.' according to such an idea, all the victories thus far achieved by the national liberation movements the world over would have been the result of the non-existent 'detente' trumpeted by this superpower. in future, it would not be necessary to rely on all forms of mass struggle of the native people including armed struggle to win complete victory in national liberation, and the only thing to do would be to rely on the so-called 'detente' between the superpowers and on 'peaceful transition' and to await the submissive withdrawal of colonialism and imperialism from the stage of history. this is a most absurd fallacy, which has long been refuted by the peoples of asia, africa and latin america with their personal experience from their national liberation struggles. we would like to ask: will colonialism die out by itself? can there be 'detente' between the colonialists and their colonies? when the

colonialists are relying on guns to maintain their brutal rule the people in the colonies have no other option than to take up arms and wage a tit-for-tat struggle to eventually overthrow the colonialist rule."

Chinese Delegate Speaks at 18th UNESCO General Conference

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 28, 1974)

tseng tao, head of the chinese delegation to the 18th general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), expounded at the general debate of the plenary meeting here today china's principled stand on a number of items discussed by the current session.

in his speech, tseng tao recalled that since the conclusion of 17th session of the general conference, the international situation has undergone further profound changes favourable to the peoples of the world. he pointed out that the dynamic third world has become the main force in the struggle of the peoples of the world against the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers. while striving to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism, safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy since attaining independence, he said, the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america, by relying on the wisdom and strength of their own people, have made unremitting efforts and scored gratifying achievements in developing national education, science and culture.

referring to the item on the agenda of the current session, the discussion of the problems of peace, elimination of colonialism and racialism, tseng tao pointed out that it is of primary importance to ascertain whence comes the threat to peace and wherein lies the source of war. in recent years, he said, the two superpowers have tried their utmost to create the false impression of "detente". the superpower which styles itself as a "socialist" country, in particular, has made the loudest utterance. however, their so-called "detente" is only a smoke-screen intended to cover up their rivalry for world hegemony and their aggression and expansion. he pointed out: "it is the contention for hegemony between the two superpowers and their policies of aggression and expansion that are the root cause of the intranquility in the world."

he pointed out: "a certain superpower has put forth at the current session, with ulterior motives, an

item of curbing 'warmongering'. obviously it aims at diverting the attention of the people. in the present world, who is it that flagrantly dispatched its troops, warplanes and tanks to occupy one of its allies? who is it that brazenly instigated and backed the armed aggression against and dismemberment of pakistan? and who is it that of late openly supported and encouraged the expansionists in the sub-continent of south asia to annex a neighbouring country? again, who is it that makes a show of strength and create tension in the various regions of the world? isn't it known to all exclamation this superpower always talks in one way and acts in another."

he pointed out that as long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist in the world, there is the danger of war. at present the danger of war comes from the superpowers. "therefore, if unesco is to make its contribution to peace, it must firmly oppose hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers and thoroughly expose their doubledealing tactics of mouthing fine words about 'detente' on the one hand and subjecting, with might and main, other countries to their aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying on the other," he added.

referring to the problem of combating colonialism, tseng tao pointed out that while old-line colonialism has not completely disappeared, neo-colonialism of all descriptions, including that particular neo-colonialism which flaunts the banner of "socialism" and claims to be "anti-imperialist" and "anti-colonialist", are now engaging in new colonial expansion in a vain attempt to replace old-line colonialism. against this people must be vigilantly on guard.

on the question concerning the general concept to be followed in educating the people within the framework of unesco's programme activities, he said: "we maintain that taking into account the reality of the contemporary world and the universal desires of the peoples of the world, it is necessary to give youth and all those to be educated an education against imperialism, colonialism, racialism and hegemonism, for it is these evils, particularly hegemonism practised by the superpowers, that constitute the severest threat to the struggles of the peoples of the world to strive for and safeguard national independence, the biggest obstacle to friendly co-operation among the peoples of the world and the greatest hindrance to the development of history. the chinese government and the chinese people have always supported all oppressed nations and peoples of the world in their struggles for liberation. we regard it as our bounden internationalist duty. chairman mao tsetung has instructed us to 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony'. by 'digging tunnels deep', and 'storing grain everywhere'.

it is meant that, threatened with aggression and war by imperialism and social-imperialism, we must get materially prepared against war of aggression, and 'never seeking hegemony' means that at no time and under no circumstances will china be a superpower or seek hegemony, neither at present nor in decades or in a century to come when china becomes strong. both the great proletarian cultural revolution and the campaign of criticizing lin piao and confucius we have launched in china, in the final analysis, are campaigns for the purpose of educating the people so that the socialist china will be assured of never changing its nature and for ever standing side by side with the oppressed peoples and nations."

with regard to the policies unesco should follow in drafting its programme activities, he said: "in the promotion of international co-operation in the fields of education, science and culture, our organization should respect the sovereignty and independence of each country and wipe out and resist the harmful effects and influences of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism on developing countries in education, science and culture, particularly opposing and preventing the control and infiltration by the superpowers. secondly, in its co-operation with developing countries for promoting their education, science and culture, unesco should pay closest attention to their urgent needs with a view to helping them improve, materially and technically, their capabilities of self-reliance. thirdly, in the training of personnel, unesco should bear in mind the desires and specific conditions of third world countries in order to help them to form and expand the ranks of their own cadres. we hold that these should constitute the major points of the activities of the organization."

he further stated: "as to the policies each country would like to pursue and programmes and projects it is to undertake in the fields of education, science and culture, it is entirely a matter of the sovereignty and internal affairs of the country concerned and can only be determined by the government and people of that country in the light of its specific conditions. in this connection, an exchange of information and experience is necessary, of course, but any foreign experience must be integrated with the reality at home. it is only by integrating with the reality of the native country that the most correct way comes out. it is harmful to impose experience on other countries with no regard to their specific conditions. it is all the more impermissible to interfere in and control another country's internal affairs on the pretext of assistance."

in his speech, tseng tao supported the proposal of a number of third world countries for the revision of the present constitution of unesco. he said:

"as is known to all, the constitution of unesco, adopted in the mid-forties, has serious drawbacks. since the time of its adoption, twenty-eight years have elapsed and the world as well as unesco has undergone great changes. therefore, it has become inevitable to have an overall examination of the constitution and make necessary revisions based upon a serious consultation among member states at large and those of the third world in particular so as to bring it in line with the present world situation."

Third World Countries Condemn Apartheid at UN Committee

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 29, 1974)

the special political committee of the u.n. general assembly yesterday concluded its general debate on the apartheid policy pursued by the south african regime.

representatives of two liberation movement organizations -- the african national congress of south africa and the pan-africanist congress of azania -- took part in the debate as observers. the secretary general of the organization of african unity also spoke.

altogether 96 representatives made statements in the debate, which began on october 7. this number is one-third more than at the last session.

many third world countries' representatives sternly condemned the south african authorities for their obdurate policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. they denounced the imperialist countries which support the south african racist regime politically, economically and militarily. pledges were made to support the azanian people's struggle against the white colonialist rule and for national liberation.

the representative of guinea noted that one reason behind the south african racist regime's defiance of united nations resolutions was "support from the alliance of western powers".

the representative of uganda said that the system of apartheid was a well organized international criminal syndicate whose purpose was to appropriate the wealth of south africa by the most cruel machinery possible. "it is clear that the united nations would have to attack at the root of that syndicate if it is to eradicate the crime of apartheid," he declared.

the representative of tanzania pointed out that the racist regime's policy of bantustans was aimed at furthering apartheid, depriving the inhabitants of their inherent right to shape the destiny of their own country, and dismembering that country and dispersing its people.

the representative of mauritania stressed that as long as there is injustice, racism and discrimination, there can be no real detente or lasting peace.

the representative of the pan-africanist congress said that a people, united around a revolutionary ideology, can defeat any enemy, no matter how powerful, through the invincible force of a people's war. "our forces are determined to vindicate their determination to wage revolutionary warfare on the battlefields in azania," he said.

the secretary-general of the organization of african unity said, "armed struggle is the only alternative method of making the pretoria racists and their accomplices listen to reason."

chinese representative chou chueh pointed out, "the south african white racists will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. they are desperately resorting to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a vain attempt to save themselves from their doomed defeat." "from their experience in struggle, the african people have become increasingly aware of the need to use revolutionary dual tactics to deal with the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the south african white colonialist authorities. in other words, it is necessary, on the one hand, to keep on exposing the counter-revolutionary deceptive tactics and, on the other hand, to constantly mobilize the masses to wage active mass struggles including armed struggle."

chou chueh revealed that the world peace council, which has long been reduced to a hired tool of a superpower, is engaged in sham support and real betrayal of the national liberation movements and the revolutionary struggle of the south african people. "we must maintain high vigilance against such an organization and not allow ourselves to be duped by it," he said.

earlier, the social, humanitarian and cultural committee of the u.n. general assembly concluded its general debate on the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. chinese representative hsing sung-yi pointed out in his statement that as the situation in southern africa is developing in a direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to the colonialist authorities, the colonialist authorities, in addition to continued use of violent repression, have resorted to all kinds of tricks and

schemes to lull the people, such as fostering their puppets, splitting the liberation movement or plotting what they called "autonomy", etc. this calls for high vigilance, he stressed.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yesterday evening met and feted the 16-member delegation of the u.s.-china peoples friendship associations from the south of the united states. they had a friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived in china on october 25 at the invitation of the chinese people's amity association.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Hanoi Paper Welcomes Signing of Agreement on China's Assistance to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Oct. 29, 1974)

the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" carried an editorial on october 27, warmly welcoming the signing of the agreement between the chinese and vietnamese governments on china's economic and military materials assistance to viet nam in 1975.

the editorial says, "the valuable aid of the party, government and people of china will provide the vietnamese people with good conditions to promote the rehabilitation of the economy, the healing of war wounds and the building of socialism in north viet nam, and the continuation of the struggle for peace, complete independence and democracy in south viet nam. china's support and assistance, as they have always been, will be an important guarantee for the victory of the vietnamese people."

it goes on to say: "the vietnamese people will continue their struggle to force the u.s. and its lackeys to fully and thoroughly implement the paris agreement on viet nam, put a halt to the u.s. military involvement, and completely and thoroughly abolish its neo-colonialism."

"china's assistance has increased the vietnamese people's strength in their struggle against imperialism and its henchmen -- the domestic reactionaries, thereby helping increase the might of socialism in this country," the editorial stresses.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 28, 1974)

president kenneth david kaunda of the republic of zambia this morning received the chinese government delegation headed by fang yi at the state house. the delegation has come here to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of zambia's independence at the invitation of the zambian government and to pay a friendly visit in the country.

present on the occasion were foreign minister vernon johnson mwaanga and the president's special assistant mark chona.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Leaves Zambia for Home

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Oct. 28, 1974)

the chinese military goodwill delegation led by deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien left here for home this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of zambia's independence and paying a friendly visit in this country.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were minister of state of the defence ministry and commander of the air force peter zuze, permanent secretary of the defence ministry festus p muyawala, chief of staff of the zambian army benjamin mibenge and other zambian officers.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

during its stay in zambia, the delegation was received by president kaunda.

the delegation visited the agricultural and commercial show, the victoria falls and other places during its stay in zambia.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Finland Establishes Fishing Zone

(NCNA-English Helsinki, Oct. 28, 1974)

the finnish parliament has adopted a bill on the establishment of an eight-nautical-mile fishing zone beyond finland's four-nautical-mile territorial waters.

the press here said that the bill, submitted by the government last june, was adopted on october 25.

the papers noted that foreign fishing vessels have been operating near finnish waters much more often in recent years. the government wants to establish a fishing zone to safeguard finnish fishermen's rights and interests, the papers said.

Latin American Fishery Meeting Supports 200 Mile Sea Rights

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 28, 1974)

the first international meeting of latin american fishery associations and chambers, held here recently, gave unanimous support to 200 nautical mile sea rights.

the 5-day meeting ending october 25 was attended by delegates of fishery associations and chambers of peru, brazil, colombia, ecuador, mexico, argentina, uruguay, venezuela and bolivia.

according to the peruvian paper "el comercio", the participants resolved to support any political action conforming to the stand for sea rights over 200 miles and to offer their broadest cooperation to states defending this stand.

they also issued a statement calling on all public and private fishery organizations in latin america to concert their efforts to develop production.

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COLOR FILMS

A Paean of Victory for Chairman Mao's Military Thought

- comments on the color wide-screen feature film "Fighting North and South"

by

Hsiao Mu (肖穆)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1974)

The great War of Liberation lasted only three years but Chiang Kai-shek's army of eight million men armed with American weapons which was uproarious for a time disappeared like ashes and smoke in an instant and the fascist dynasty of the Chiang family with twisted roots and intricate gnarls were in total disintegration in no time. A basic factor which has made it possible for our people to score such brilliant victories is that Chairman Mao has charted a Marxist-Leninist military line and put forth a complete set of strategy and tactics for this people's revolutionary war which is related to the future and destiny of China, thus greatly accelerating the historical progress of the Chinese revolution. The feature film "Fighting North and South" that has been shot afresh has brought out the characteristics of a color wide-screen film. Through the cinematographic artistic images of the imposing scenes of spectacular pageantry, it has all the more vividly revealed this impressive, awe-inspiring and martial fragment of the historical living drama and is a paean which warmly praises the great victory of Chairman Mao's thought on military affairs.

The story in the film took place in early 1947 -- the last part of the first year of the War of Liberation. It was precisely on the eve

of the approach of a new high tide in the Chinese revolution when the Chinese People's Liberation Army was about to turn from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive. At that time, our army had already repelled the all-out attacks launched by the enemies in several theaters of war and wiped out a great number of Chiang troops and the military situation was gradually developed in a direction favorable to the people. In addition to the daily intensification of the basic political and economic contradictions which Chiang Kai-shek had no way to resolve, there also had arisen a sharp contradiction between too broad a front and the inadequate military strength of the Chiang army. Chairman Mao wisely pointed out, "This contradiction is bound to become a direct cause of our victory and Chiang's defeat." Since the enemy forces were still several times greater than ours and were defiantly on the attack, the central task of our army in operation and the key to the basic transformation of the situation of the enemy and ours remained to be the full implementation of the "concentration of a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one" as defined by Chairman Mao which had been repeatedly proved by the practical experience of revolutionary wars to be the "solely correct method of fighting for thoroughly shattering the enemy offensive and continuously wiping on a large scale the effective strength of the Chiang army. "In this way, although inferior as a whole (in terms of numbers), we shall be absolutely superior in every part and every specific campaign and this insures victory in the campaign. As time goes on, we shall become superior as a whole and eventually wipe out all the enemy."

What the film "Fighting North and South" reveals is precisely this historical period in which our People's Liberation Army in East China resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's strategy and correctly made use of Chairman Mao's military thought and the form of mobile warfare to concentrate a superior force to wipe out the enemy, thus shattering what Chiang Kai-shek called the launching of attacks against key sectors in our liberated area in Shantung. This victory created favorable conditions for our army to turn from the defensive to the offensive in all theaters of war throughout the country and contributed toward ushering in the new high tide of the Chinese revolution. Through the artistic depiction of this historical event of great significance, the film tightly grasps the main theme of bringing out Chairman Mao's military thought, sums up and focusses on things based on the splendid and colorful war life and vividly embodies the policy of wiping out the enemy in military operations charted by Chairman Mao, the form of mobile warfare and the method of fighting based on concentrating a superior force to annihilate the enemy one by one.

Right from the beginning, the film reveals a battle scene on the boundless plain. Our army is shielding the masses to make an orderly strategic withdrawal to the liberated area in Shantung. The difficult journey of the masses who help the aged along and lead the young by the hand in retreating to the north, the earnest expectations of their relatives in the native places and the hauteur of the enemy in hot pursuit are converged together. This gives some of our fighters food for deep thought: Why is it that our army has to retreat with big strides after winning one

victory after another? Through a complicated and credible plot, the film has answered this profound and sharp question with Chairman Mao's military thought with the whole situation of the war taken into consideration.

Under the situation that on the whole the enemy is powerful and we are weak, only mobile warfare is the effective method of fighting for wiping out the enemy. In order to create and grasp the opportunity for fighting a battle of annihilation while on the move, it is necessary to abandon some places temporarily, tolerate the breaking of some earthenware, give the enemy a wrong impression through advance and retreat with big strides and induce the enemy into giving up. As expected, the enemy army misinterprets the retreat of our army and the abandonment of the city as signs of timidity and defeat and wildly makes dispositions of troops to attack us from the north and the south simultaneously in a vain attempt to force us into fighting a decisive battle. Our army uses a small number of troops to feit the main force which first intercepts the army corps of the enemy on the southern front along the line of River Tasha, and later takes a firm stand at Mount Mot'ien and attacks the enemy reinforcements. On the other hand, it concentrates an absolutely superior force to first swallow up the weaker enemy units dispersed and isolated in the area of Fenghuang Mountains on the northern front. After the enemy troops on the northern front have been wiped out, the enemy reinforcements from the southern front rapidly disperse and flee. Our army again advances with big strides, raids the railway station at Changchünmiao to block up the retreat of the enemy troops, and cuts up and encircles an army of the enemy main force, thus winning another complete victory in the war of annihilation.

With its clearcut meridians and copious steps, the film has depicted the characteristics of the mobile war and the war of annihilation, expounded the dialectical relationship between retreat and advance with big strides, unravelled the process through which our army turns its inferiority in number as a whole into becoming absolutely superior in part, and fully revealed the tremendous strength of Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics for the people's war. At the end of the film, millions upon millions of PLA fighters, guerrilla fighters and the masses of the people join forces on the vast battlefield for thoroughly wiping out the Chiang army and warmly hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's military thought. The bright red battle flag flutters amidst a multitude of people and the sound of the masses cheering "Long live Chairman Mao" echoes in the air above the plain like the roar of thunders. This majestic and grand historical scene has profoundly revealed that at whatever time, as long as we resolutely implement Chairman Mao's military line and fight in accordance with the strategy and the principles and methods of military operations charted by Chairman Mao, we will be invincible everywhere!

The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army of China built and commanded by Chairman Mao himself have unrivaled love and loyalty toward our great leader and a high degree of awareness in subordinating all their actions to the command of the Party and resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and military thought. This is the reason why this heroic army can wax in strength through fighting and

attain high merits and great achievements in the successive revolutionary wars. The film "Fighting North and South" has molded the images of proletarian heroes including the commanders of the division and the battalion and a number of fighters in our army, depicted their outstanding revolutionary qualities and brought out Chairman Mao's military thought as their source of strength in fighting triumphantly.

In the numerous disorderly and complicated changes in the war situation, they can recognize the essence through the appearance and consciously implement the strategy and tactics formulated by Chairman Mao. Under the new situation that the enemy forces have turned their all-out offensive into attacks against key sectors and our army has retreated northward to Shantung, the division commander of our army who has a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's military thought uses his farsighted and outstanding knowledge to control the objective laws governing the revolutionary war and correctly educate the troops that retreat with big strides is to do things in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and fight a mobile war. Only through ignoring the loss or gain of a city or place and the immediate narrow interests can we work with Chiang Kai-shek's abacus and lure the enemy into our trap set for cutting up and encircling and annihilating the enemy forces. They deeply realize that the subordination of the part to the whole is a principle which must be upheld in carrying out revolutionary wars and an important guarantee for the war of annihilation.

The battalion under the command of battalion commander Kao has, in the three fierce battles at River Tasha, Mount Mot'ien and Changchunmiao, intercepted, encircled and blocked the powerful enemy forces, guaranteed the successful accomplishment of the entire plan for the campaign and embodied the noble quality of starting from the whole situation of the revolution to boldly shoulder partial sacrifice. Its fighters are good at learning warfare through warfare and through the practice of revolutionary wars have constantly strengthened their consciousness in grasping and making use of the strategy and tactics of the people's war. After company commander Chang, who was at first rash and impatient in war and belittled the enemy, has grasped the great strategic significance of advance and retreat with big strides, he deeply understands that "provided we continue to fight in accordance with Chairman Mao's method of 'fighting by concentrating a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one,' it will not take very long to finish off Chiang Kai-shek." This simple and earnest language is latent with the people's fighters' sincere trust in and respect for Chairman Mao's military thought which has deeply embodied the victories won by the people's army in the revolutionary war under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's military thought. The revolutionary war has also taught this army to implement more consciously Chairman Mao's brilliant military thought. Chairman Mao's proletarian military line will forever guide the Chinese People's Liberation Army triumphantly forward.

"Our strategy and tactics are based on a people's war; no army opposed to the people can use our strategy and tactics." This statement by Chairman Mao has expounded the characteristics of proletarian thought on

military affairs. Around the theme of bringing out Chairman Mao's military thought, the film "Fighting North and South" has broadly depicted the important profile of mobilizing and relying on the masses of people to carry out revolutionary wars and revealed the righteous nature of the War of Liberation and the class foundation of the strategy and tactics of our army.

Why is it possible for the large number of mounted and foot soldiers of our army to disappear and shift their positions under cover in one night and suddenly appear again at the foothills of the Fenghuang Mountains to put the enemy forces under a heavy siege? It is because the masses of the people have shielded their own people's army and tightly sealed off any leakage of information, thus making the enemies dumb and blind. Why is it that our fighters with their legs can outrun the wheels of the enemies' cars, take the enemy forces by surprise and seal off their route of retreat? This is because the broad masses of militiamen and the guarrilla bands constantly harass and ambush them along the way, mine and destroy the roads so that the mechanized Chiang army is attacked and intercepted everywhere and has to crawl along at a snail's pace. Why has the plot of the enemies who wildly desire to demolish the dam and use flood water to hinder our army from going south to complete the encirclement failed? This is because the heroic guerrilla fighters have opportunely discerned the enemies' scheme, taken the initiative in launching attacks and defended with their own blood and lives the dam, thus guaranteeing the victorious completion of the encirclement for wiping out the enemies. When we see on the screen the moving scenes seething with the enthusiasm of the masses for supporting the front -- Chao Ta-niang, with deep feelings, brings the yellow pancakes and the verdant onions to the side of battalion commander Kao; her daughter-in-law Yung-kuei works through the night to sieve baskets of flour permeated with her painstaking efforts; Yü-min, the young woman village chief, makes methodical arrangements for hectic rear service work; the handcarts and stretchers brave the flames and smoke of the battle and rush to the front..., we deeply realize that the revolutionary war represents the basic interests of the broad masses of the people and is wholeheartedly supported by the millions of people who sincerely back up the revolution. All this has convincingly demonstrated that the strategy and tactics of the people's war belong to the people and can never be used by the reactionary enemies to defeat the people. But as long as the people have grasped them, they can conquer all the enemies.

The film "Fighting North and South" fully reveals to us that Chairman Mao's proletarian military thought is the concrete application of materialism and dialectics on the question of war and the important development of the Marxist-Leninist science of military operations. It comes from the practice of the revolutionary war and has been tested by the revolutionary war. It is the magic weapon for our army to defeat the enemy and win the battle and the guarantee for the revolutionary war in China to score great victories. However, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao had all along opposed Chairman Mao's military line and military thought. He concocted the so-called "six tactical principles" in the War of Liberation and openly opposed the strategy and

tactics for the people's war formulated by Chairman Mao. He advocated fighting battles for routing the enemy, opposed battles of annihilation and spread the nonsense that a battle of annihilation was a "battle for immortals" which "cannot be easily carried out." He advocated positional warfare fought with "an impressive array" and falsely alleged that "there is now no more need" to wage mobile warfare that called for advance and retreat with big strides. He advocated the "dispersal of military strength" "strategically and tactically" and "defeating a large number with a small number" and was basically antagonistic to Chairman Mao's teaching concerning the concentration of a superior force. This hotchpotch of idealism and mechanicalism of Lin Piao's is the product of his Right opportunist line and serves this reactionary line. The warm praise of Chairman Mao's great military thought in the film "Fighting North and South" is precisely a profound criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is being developed in a widespread, deepgoing and sustained way at present, the shooting and screening of this film anew will help us to study Chairman Mao's military works, deeply comprehend Chairman Mao's proletarian military line and military thought and more thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

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"MAY 7" CADRE SCHOOLS

Study Afresh in the Course of Doing Manual Work at the Lower Levels

by

Hsiao Fang-hao (夏方豪)

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Under the excellent situation marked by the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the whole country, on the glorious festive day celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, we have ushered in with great joy the 6th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Chairman Mao's directive on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work." For six years, under Chairman Mao's great call, thousands of cadres, through eliminating the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's disruption, shattering the bonds of old traditions, going from cities to the countryside and from offices to the fields, doing manual work at the lower levels, and heading for the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements--struggle for production, class struggle and scientific experiment, have converged into a great revolutionary current, and are writing a new chapter in the history of education for our Party cadres. While doing manual work at the lower levels, the broad masses of cadres, through closely linking actual class struggle and the two-line struggle with the serious study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, undergoing tough training through labor, humbly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and consciously transforming their world outlook, have raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. A contingent of proletarian cadres capable of working at the higher or lower level and leading the life of "officials" or the common people, maintaining close ties with the masses, showing awareness of the two-line struggle and wholeheartedly serving the people is growing luxuriantly.

I

In October 1968, when such a socialist new thing as the "May 7" cadre school born in the great proletarian cultural revolution appeared for the first time over the vast land of our country, Chairman Mao immediately voiced his warm support and issued the great call, "Sending the masses of cadres to do manual work gives them an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are too old, weak, ill or disabled. Those who are now working as cadres also should go in groups to do manual work." Chairman Mao took the sending of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels as an excellent opportunity for the cadres to study once again and further clearly pointed out that cadre participation in productive labor was an important way for giving cadres re-education during the period of socialism.

"Cadres are the decisive factor, once the political line is determined." When summing up the experience of the Paris Commune--the first proletarian revolutionary political power in history--the great teachers of revolution Marx and Engels admonished the proletariat and the laboring people in the whole world to pay attention to guarding against the working personnel of the state organs of the proletarian dictatorship "turning from public servants of society into masters of society." The historical lesson drawn from the all-round restoration of capitalism by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique in the Soviet Union shows that after the establishment of the socialist system, we must adopt resolute measures for gradually narrowing the three big differences and guarding against the appearance of priveleged classes in society, among the working personnel of state organs and capitalist restoration. Chairman Mao has summed up the positive and negative aspects of experience drawn from the proletarian dictatorship at home and abroad, put forward the great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, formulated the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and enriched and developed Marxist-Leninist doctrines on the dictatorship of the proletariat. "It is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor"--this is an important component of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao points out, "By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." Adherence to the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor is a fundamental measure for guarding against the working personnel of Party and state organs turning from public servants of society into the masters of society and from the servants of the people into overlords sitting on the backs of the people. It is of great practical and far-reaching historic significance toward strengthening Party building, implementing the Party's basic line, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration.

The proletarian revolutionary cadres are in essence entirely different from the reactionary bureaucrats of the exploiting classes, and their attitude toward labor and the laboring people is distinctly contrary to that of the latter. The exploiting classes through all ages looked upon the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" and "the superior men apply themselves to government; the little men apply themselves to manual work" as the "common rules of the world." They described "laboring with the mind" as the "business of the superior men" born high and smeared labor as "the business of the inferior men" born humble. They fabricated all kinds of lies in a vain attempt to demonstrate that "exploitation is justified" and "oppression is justified," and that society should be governed by "nobles" and "men of virtue" and "wise men." In fact, they are nothing more than a handful of parasites who reap without sowing, overlords sitting on the backs of the people and the sworn enemies of the laboring people. No matter whether they are high or low in rank,

the working personnel of the organs of the proletariat regime are all servants of the people and are part and parcel of the laboring people. Chairman Mao's teaching that "we Communist Party members do not want to be officials but want to make revolution" calls on us to bear firmly in mind the basic differences between the proletarian cadres and the bureaucrats of the exploiting classes and maintain forever the features of the laboring people. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the agents of the bourgeoisie within the Party, either vigorously obliterated the fundamental differences between the proletarian cadres and the bureaucrats of the exploiting classes or publicizied and extolled "joining the Party in order to be officials," or slandered as the sending of the broad masses of cadres to the "May 7" cadre schools and their following the "May 7" road as "unemployment in disguise." These fallacies are entirely a carbon copy of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Confucius and Mencius advocated "those who labored with their minds govern others" for serving their reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of "joining the Party to become officials" and Lin Piao's theory of "unemployment in disguise" were aimed at "returning to propriety" on the question of cadres. They vainly attempted to turn the proletarian cadres into spiritual aristocrats, overlords devoted to the business of "governing others" and the social foundation and docile tools for them to restore capitalism. Here lies the ultra-right essence and vicious aim of the theory of "unemployment in disguise" advocated by Lin Piao. Sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels is a revolutionary act of making a rupture with the traditional concepts represented by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and is an effective criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in cadre education.

At a time of commemorating the 6th anniversary of the issue of Chairman Mao's directive on "sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels," from the practical experience drawn from more than five years of struggle after the founding of the "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, we clearly see that the deep comprehension and serious implementation of this directive from Chairman Mao, the sensible organization of the cadres to take part in collective productive labor and perseverance in study once again in the course of doing manual work at the lower levels are of great importance to training and bringing up a contingent of proletarian cadres.

II

The "May 7" cadre school set up in accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" is a new-type cadre school born out of the need for re-educating the cadres during the socialist period. It carries on and develops our Party's revolutionary traditions in cadre education and is a good form for the training and education of cadres according to Chairman Mao's proletarian line in cadre education. The "May 7" cadre school was born out of the struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line and has been consolidated and developed in the struggle against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." For over five years after its founding, the "May 7" school of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching and with the Party's basic line taken as the key link and the "May 7 Directive" as a guide, has put "studying politics" and "the criticism of the bourgeoisie" above all else, persisted in "combining study with production" and relied on its own resources and fought amidst hardship. The broad masses of "May 7" fighters, anchored in training and riveting their eyes on transformation, have reaped three bumper harvests in ideology, production and physique. Practice shows that adherence to the guideline of "combining study with production," seriously and properly learning lessons in labor, combining participation in productive labor with reading and study, criticism of revisionism and ideological transformation have a very important role to play in promoting a change in the world outlook of the cadres.

The great leader Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out, "All bad things in the world start from non-participation in labor." Those despising labor could not have a warm love for the laboring people, nor could they wholeheartedly and sincerely serve the laboring people. Through looking back over their ideological changes before and after entering the city and summing up their experiences and lessons, some old comrades who had studied and been steeled in this school realize deeply that divorced from labor, the cadres would be alienated from the broad masses of laboring people and would slowly degenerate, and revisionism would appear. Having been educated in the great proletarian cultural revolution and after reading and studying seriously and working hard to steel themselves in the "May 7" school with "the body drenched with sweat in fine days and splattered with mud on rainy days," they have got rid of their bureaucratic and apathetic airs scintillated with revolutionary vigor and vitality and brought about profound changes in their spiritual outlook.

During the war years, an old cadre who participated in the revolution at the early stage of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression breathed together and shared the destiny with the masses. His thought was to overthrow the three big mountains that weighed the people down, fight amidst hardship and take an active part in work. After entering the city, he forgot Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must make the comrades continuously maintain the style of being modest, humble and free from arrogance and rashness and must make the comrades continuously maintain the style of fighting amidst hardship. For long, he took no part in labor, drifted farther and farther away from the masses ideologically and gathered more and more dust of the bourgeoisie, thus running counter to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. After coming to the "May 7" school, he seriously read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, took an active part in labor and raised his consciousness in continuing the revolution. In the course of summing up his experience, he said: In the past, starting with my departure from labor, I slipped toward the edge of revisionism. Today, by doing manual work at the lower level and studying once again, I have made my way to a new starting point in continuing the revolution." Many comrades shared this understanding: Only by not getting

physically divorced from labor can we not be mentally detached from the masses and divorced from reality in thought and action. In this way we can better understand and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolution line. The facts have eloquently shown that "physical labor is a great disinfectant against all social viruses."

Chairman Mao teaches us that we must "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and must "learn from struggle." Social practice is the source of people's understanding and also an objective yardstick for checking the truthfulness of their understanding. "The productive activity of mankind is the most fundamental practical activity and is something that decides all other activities." This most fundamental practical activity of taking part in productive labor helps toward recognizing real-life class struggle and the two-line struggle, toward maintaining contacts with the worker-peasant masses and toward cultivating the style of hard struggle. In the final analysis, it helps toward understanding and mastering Marxism and promoting the transformation of the world outlook.

Many "three-door cadres"* have a deep understanding on this point. In the past, poisoned by the revisionist line, they knew nothing about industry or agriculture and their heads were empty. When studying revolutionary theory, they often felt not sure whether they had understood things and were unable to really digest Marxist books. Practice of productive labor in the "May 7" school enables them to learn how to cultivate fields, plant vegetables, build houses and do labor, to combine steeling through hard work with seriously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and with the criticism of the bourgeoisie, and to gradually really grasp some Marxism through integrating theory with practice. A comrade engaged in theoretical work had studied many times in the past the principle "The masses are the real heroes," but he always felt that because of his knowledge he was wiser than others, and he looked down upon the masses. After participation in collective productive labor, with his own ignorance exposed, he have come to deeply realize that the masses are the real heroes and that he himself is often childish and ridiculous. Because of this, he has deepened his understanding of the materialist conception of history and strengthened the concept of the mass line. Steeling through hard work has enabled the educated cadres to strengthen their ideological feelings toward the laboring people, and shift their stand further to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers. This helps deepening their understanding of Marxism.

"We must promote fighting amidst hardship and fighting amidst hardship is our political feature." The revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship comes from the revolutionary practice of fighting amidst hardship. For over five years, the broad masses of "May 7" fighters in this school braved winds and snowstorms to build embankments around the lake

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* Cadres who go directly from the family door through the school door to the office door. -- SPRCP Ed.

for reclaiming wasteland and took part in "rush-harvesting and rush-planting" under the scorching sun, quarried stones and scooped up sand in the teeth of winds and rainstorms, and fought against the flood water to wrest grain from the mouth of the dragon.... Because they studied seriously and tempered themselves in the hard way in the course of performing all kinds of arduous labor, the old comrades were scintillating with the revolutionary spirit of combining fighting with production in those war years, and those of the younger generation were determined to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle, fight hard the rest of their life and steel themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. On return to their work posts, many comrades doggedly took part in physical labor, maintained close ties with the masses, and brought the good style of the "May 7" school to their new work posts. Strenuous labor helps toward the maintenance and development of the political feature of hard struggle. This proletarian political feature is an important guarantee for the implementation of the correct line as well as a guarantee for persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The practice of the "May 7" school of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee in the past five years and more shows that cadre participation in collective productive labor and especially in the necessary arduous labor is a disinfectant for purging the idealist spirit, sweeping away the prejudices of the exploiting classes and the dust of revisionism and guarding against the corrosion and attack of bourgeois ideas. This will help the cadres study Marxism and Leninism, transform their way of thinking, arouse their fighting spirit, change their tyle of work, and raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Consequently, serious organization of the cadres to participate in collective productive labor is a compulsory course for the "May 7" cadre school.

III

As early as the period of the democratic revolution, in the course of discussing the great significance of practice of self-support in production by the army in the article, "On Production by the Army for Its Own Support and On the Importance of the Great Movements for Rectification and for Production," the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: Production by the army for self-support has not only improved livelihood and reduced the burden of the people and thereby made the expansion of the army possible, but also improved the relations between officers and men, strengthened the concept of labor, strengthened discipline, improved the relations between the army and the people and the relations between the army and the government, and given impetus to the people's great campaign for production. These statements by Chairman Mao are still of great practical significance to the proper operation of our "May 7" cadre school today.

Over the past few years, in compliance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the "May 7" school of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, through leading the broad masses of "May 7" fighters to practice self-reliance and hard struggle in the course of "studying politics" and

"criticizing the bourgeoisie," have achieved self-sufficiency in grain, oil, meat and vegetables and also strived to make more contributions to the state. This is the result of their struggle against the traditional concept of the exploiting classes to slight labor and is also the result of their struggle against the cowards and sluggards who think that "this cannot be done and that is difficult."

From the practical experience of the "May 7" school, we have come to see clearly that striving to achieve self-sufficiency in four respects is a measure essential for teaching proper lessons on labor and steeling and educating the cadres.

In order to teach proper lessons on labor, it is first necessary to deepen the comrades' understanding of Chairman Mao's series of teachings on cadre participation in collective productive labor, continuously criticize the way of thinking to slight physical labor and raise consciousness in transformation through steeling. But meanwhile, we should put forward the necessary demands for production in accordance with the practical conditions and strive to achieve self-sufficiency in four respects. To achieve self-sufficiency in four respects, we must take up arduous labor. It is this very kind of arduous labor that provides everyone with a better opportunity for study and steeling and helps toward strengthening the thoughts and feelings of the laboring people, fostering the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and heightening the awareness of the ideological and political line. Conversely, if the necessary demands for production were not set, no efforts were made to achieve self-sufficiency in four respects even though such could be achieved after a subjective effort, and labor was carried out in a perfunctory manner, the training and transformation of cadres would suffer. The facts are just as what the comrades say, "We cannot make revolution in comfort and cannot transform the world outlook in a state of relaxation."

Striving to achieve and maintain self-sufficiency in four respects is a necessary condition for the operation of the school on a long-term basis. The "May 7" cadre school must not only criticize ideologically and theoretically the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius such as "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" but also make a rupture with them in practice. This calls on the "May 7" cadres to participate in collective productive labor in a down-to-earth manner and to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables so as to lay a good material foundation for the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school.

When summing up the historical experience of the First International, Marx had pointed out, "Hackneyed things always strive to restore and consolidate themselves in a new form." This is a truth that has been repeatedly verified by history and actual class struggle. In the process of the growth of such a new thing as the "May 7" cadre school, there exists a sharp struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ways of thinking. It not only has been looked upon with enmity and sabotaged by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique but has also been continuously harassed and interfered with by such

old traditional concept and force of habit to slight labor. Consequently, the "May 7" cadre school must adhere to the guideline of "combining study with production," seriously organize the cadres to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, take part in collective productive labor in a practical way and combine various educational activities with productive labor. If study is stood against labor and productive labor is regarded as a matter of no consequence, there is a possibility for us to "put on a pair of new shoes but follow the same old path" and slip down the evil road of "three departures" by "studying behind closed doors" and "practicing self-cultivation behind closed doors," and there is a possibility for the revisionist line in cadre education to revive in this new revolutionary form of the "May 7" cadre school. This is something worthy of our vigilance.

The practice of operating the "May 7" school of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee once again shows that in the proper operation of the "May 7" cadre school, the line is of fundamental importance and the leadership holds the key. With the right orientation and line, it is necessary to have the drive and fortitude to eliminate interference and to hold on.

"To find men truly great and noble-hearted, we must look here in the present." As we commemorate the 6th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's directive on "sending the broad masses of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels," we see that under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the new things coming to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution are rapidly growing to maturity in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The great motherland is flourishing and thriving with each passing day. Socialism is triumphantly forging ahead everywhere. Looking back over what the broad masses of "May 7" cadres have reaped through "studying once again" and looking toward the arduous struggle lying ahead, we can hardly suppress our excitement and heroism. "We are carrying out a most glorious and great undertaking never before attempted by our predecessors." We firmly believe that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we surely can run the "May 7" cadre school still better.

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AMATEUR WRITERS

Amateur Writers in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Nov. 1, 1974)

party committees at all levels in shanghai are encouraging young workers to write short stories, novels, poems and essays and stage and screen plays.

the shanghai people's publishing house has published 175 literary works since 1973, mostly by amateur worker-peasant-soldier writers or writing groups.

the collection of short stories entitled "young fighters" consists of 17 works by as many young amateur writers in the shanghai electrical machinery plant.

a shanghai worker commentator in the preface to the collection praises these young writers as "young fighters of promise". the theoretical magazine of the central committee of the communist party of china, "red flag", in carrying the preface, noted editorially: "the vigorous development of mass literary creation is an achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution."

one of the stories is by 24-year-old hsiao kuan-hung, a middle school graduate who entered the plant in 1968 and is a boring machine operator. based on his experience in becoming a pathbreaker in revolution and production, his story deals with how a young worker won the confidence of an older and more experienced worker to improve a production process.

this is the first work by hsiao kuan-hung who is a member of the plant's amateur writers class. he said that he wrote the story not in order to become a writer but because "it is the duty of us young workers to create for the proletariat."

he and the many other young amateur writers who have gone to work during the great proletarian cultural revolution are applying chairman mao's teaching: "proletarian literature and art are part of the whole proletarian revolutionary cause".

tuan jui-hsia, a young worker of the shanghai no. 18 radio factory, had his first short story "a particular audience" published in the factory journal. it immediately aroused discussion among the workers who made many valuable suggestions and criticisms. it was then printed and distributed to nearly 100 factories. professional writers were invited to help the young writer who described this work in an article as "written by a thousand people". this was his way of

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expressing appreciation to the masses who are the source of socialist art and its collective creator, although it is refined through the consciousness of the writer who has a sense of class responsibility for his work. tuan jui-hsia has since written six other short stories, all of which he discussed with his workmates.

party committees organize amateur worker-writers to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and create conditions for them to take part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

amateur worker-writers write articles for factory wall papers and criticisms of lin piao and confucius. the best works are submitted to publishing houses, literary journals and newspapers. short-term writing classes are arranged and professional writers help.

CADRES' PARTICIPATION IN PHYSICAL LABOR

Leading Members of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region Take Part in Pnysical Labor

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 31, 1974)

leading members of the inner mongolian autonomous regional committee of the chinese communist party recently went to the huhehot railway station and took part in physical labour there. they did this in line with chairman mao's teachings "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour" and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

their action has added to the enthusiasm for revolution and production of cadres at various levels of the huhehot railway administrative bureau and the masses of workers and technicians. transport efficiency has risen rapidly.

today's "people's daily" frontpaged the news with an accompanying commentary. the commentary says: "we must firmly carry out chairman mao's instructions on cadre participation in collective productive labour. this means that our cadres may work either as leaders or as the rank and file and do either manual or mental work. cadre participation in productive labour is an important guarantee against revisionism and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. party organizations at all levels should adopt effective measures to keep up this system."

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it adds: "the situation as regards our country's revolution and production is excellent. to consolidate and develop this excellent situation, leading cadres at various levels should spend more time going among the masses and working in grassroots units, especially those which have an important influence on the whole situation. they should join the masses in criticizing lin piao and confucius, take part in productive labour and at the same time, make careful investigations. only by doing so can our cadres maintain close ties with the masses, get hold of first-hand information and help improve the work in basic units. and only thus can they lead the masses in acting according to chairman mao's strategic plan, strengthening revolutionary unity and scoring new victories in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and in grasping revolution and promoting production."

winter is the busy season for railway transport. on october 23 and 28, yu tai-chung, first secretary, and wu tao, secretary, of the regional party committee and other leading party, government and army cadres led large numbers of office cadres and people's liberation army men to help load and unload trains in the huhehot area. the secretary and deputy secretaries of the party committee of the huhehot railway administrative bureau followed suit. they worked alongside the workers and directed the work on the spot. whole-heartedly relying on the working class, the cadres consulted the workers whenever they came across problems. workers said: "now things go very well: we've got the correct political line; the leading cadres are with us on the spot; and the masses are full of drive".

CONSUMER GOODS

Peking Expands Production of Consumer Goods

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

peking's no. 2 municipal bureau of light industry reports a 13.2 per cent increase in gross output in the first nine months of this year over the same 1973 period. in addition, new varieties of consumer goods have been added and quality has been improved.

the bureau is responsible for the manufacture of leather goods, plastics, hardware, toys and art handicrafts.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has helped spur production forward. party committees

at all levels have gone all out in mobilizing the masses to make multiple use of raw materials. as a result, solutions have been found to the problems of insufficient raw material supply, equipment and shortage of labour. technical innovations and improvements in equipment made in the peking tungfeng leather plant have yielded 260 additional varieties of leather for producing more and better shoes and leather goods.

the workers in the no. 2 peking plastics factory renovated an imported laminating press. as a result, production efficiency has shown a remarkable rise.

from january to september factories under the bureau carried out 2,556 technical innovations, which are three times the number in the same period of 1973. improved working conditions and rising production efficiency have also stimulated production.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear", the workers have taken steps to improve the quality of their goods. to render better service to the workers, peasants and soldiers, they often work alongside shop assistants at retail stores, talk to customers about what they like and do not like and from time to time hold local exhibitions.

the peking knife and scissors factory has been paying more attention to the role which the older workers can play, and in consequence has increased the output of traditional goods and improved quality.

while increasing output, the peking leather company is striving to improve the designs of its goods; it is now supplying the market with 61 kinds of shoes.

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological Workers on China's Hsisha Islands Perform Good Service

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Nov. 1, 1974)

by their timely forecasts, young meteorological workers on china's hsisha islands have made contributions to agriculture, fishery, navigation and aviation in the south china sea and the country's southern provinces.

one of them is 20-year-old communist youth league member pan shih-lin, who began as a radio operator in

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1970 at the archipelago's meteorological station on yunghsing island. the two-square kilometre island was caught in the eye of a typhoon in autumn that year. a hurricane accompanied by a heavy downpour pounded the island for more than 42 hours. trees were uprooted and tents swept away. the tidal waves submerged low-lying land.

the dauntless workers of the meteorological station pledged that they would stick to their post.

suddenly, the radio antenna of the station snapped in the wind. this occurred at a moment when people on the mainland were badly in need of meteorological information for the fight against typhoon. pan shih-lin and several other comrades instantly climbed onto the rooftop to repair the antenna. to avoid being swept away by the storm from the unrailed rooftop, pan had to lie flat and inch his way toward the antenna.

the antenna was repaired and meteorological communications resumed. the leadership commended the staff of the meteorological station for their unity and courage in the fight against typhoon.

pan shih-lin also displayed bravery in the fight against foreign aggressors encroaching upon china's territory.

in january this year, the saigon authorities in south vietnam brazenly dispatched naval and air forces to occupy by force yungle islands of china's hsisha islands and launch an armed attack on china's chenhang island, killing or wounding a number of chinese fishermen and militiamen. the wanton provocations by the saigon authorities aroused the indignation of pan shih-lin, who lost his parents during childhood in a farm hand family and was raised and educated in a people's commune. he always bears in mind the loving care of the party and chairman mao. pan applied for permission to go to the front to defend the sacred territory of the motherland.

the leadership, however, directed him to stay on as chief radio operator to provide accurate meteorological information for the naval and air combat forces.

pan and two other young men immediately moved the radio station into an underground tunnel from where they transmitted several times more messages than usual. in his spare time, pan helped with the unloading of ammunition on the docks, stood sentry or patrolled the beaches.

it was a tough job to observe weather from the islands. even the release of a sounding balloon involved much difficulty.

nineteen-year-old huang wei-feng came to the hsisha meteorological station in september 1973 and was assigned to send up balloons every day. at first he thought this was a simple job. but practice changed his view.

a month after the communist youth league member started work, a typhoon hit the hsisha islands. to forecast its movement, it was essential to use balloons to obtain aerological data. yet the wind blew so hard that the balloons could hardly go up. as soon as a balloon two metres in diameter was taken outdoors, it bumped like a wild horse and burst with its cover. the young men tried three more, but all to no avail.

after repeated analysis, they improvised a "runway" for the balloons and finally sent them up.

huang wei-feng came to see the importance of his work. he made rapid progress with the help of the party organization, and became deputy secretary of the meteorological station's communist youth league branch and head of the aerological sounding team.

during the battle of self-defence on the hsisha islands, huang wei-feng and other young weathermen sent up a greater number of balloons in time to register accurate information. the leadership commended them for their excellent performance.

the beautiful shanhu island, part of china's sacred territory, was illegally occupied by the south vietnamese saigon authorities before the battle of self-defence. during the battle, the heroic chinese people's liberation army recovered the island and hoisted the five-star national flag of the people's republic of china. the meteorological station of the hsisha islands sent a team to shanhu island. members of the team levelled a piece of land, installed their equipment and started their observations and forecasts the day after their arrival.

they kept up their hard work in tents at 40 degrees centigrade. their detailed reports helped ensure the safety of ships braving the waves of the south china sea.

typhoon no. 6 hit shanhu island last june. as the team had sent out forecasts well in advance, ships found harbourage, army and militia units made good preparations to fight the tropical storm and losses were avoided.

SPORTS

China Holds 1974 National Basketball, Volleyball Tournaments

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

china's 1974 national basketball and volleyball tournaments have concluded.

taking part in the tournaments were more than 180 men's and women's basketball and volleyball teams from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army. the tournaments, both conducted in two stages, were held in 15 cities. many matches were played in factories, army units and villages with a view to making sports serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

in the basketball tournament, the p.l.a. men's and women's teams won first places, and in the volleyball tournament, the shanghai men's team and the peking women's team came first.

China's 1974 National Weightlifting Contest Concludes

(NCNA-Nanchang, Oct. 31, 1974)

china's 1974 national weightlifting contest was held in this east china city from october 23 to 30. four national records were toppled by five weightlifters.

light heavy weight yang kuei-lin from fukien province snatched 145.5 kilogrammes, setting a new national record. fly weight cheng kang from kwangtung lifted 122.5 kilogrammes in clean and jerk and a two-lift total of 210 kilogrammes, all above the national records. another fly weight ho yi-cheng from hunan also broke the national record in clean and jerk with a lift of 115 kilogrammes and a total weight of 202.5 kilogrammes. fly weight yang liu-han from hupeh improved on the national record by snatching 94 kilogrammes. chang hsia-hsin of the fly weight class from heilungkiang broke the national record with a total lift of 205 kilogrammes (93 kilogrammes for snatch and 113 kilogrammes for clean and jerk).

more than 150 weightlifters from 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were entered in

the national competition. most of them are up-and-coming lifters, the youngest being 15 in age. these vigorous young sportsmen modestly learned from one another and have achieved good results. 33 of them broke 18 junior national records on 105 occasions and one national record.

the shanghai team with an average age of less than 18 was noted for its modesty and perseverance. two shanghai boys broke as many junior national records. sixteen-year-old feather weight chao hsin-min from kiangsu province made a two-lift total of 225 kilogrammes, 45 kilogrammes above his own record set last year.

nineteen-year-old chang hsing-huo from shensi province on five occasions improved on the snatch, clean and jerk and two-lift total national records for the juniors in the light weight class. he started lifting weights only last year, but has made rapid progress as he conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, learned from veteran lifters and went through training rigors.

young weightlifter from sinkiang jeheman also broke the junior national snatch record in the feather weight class.

the first six team winners were shantung, kiangsu, peking, hopei, hunan and tientsin.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Leaders Congratulate Lleshi and Shehu on Being Re-elected as Albanian State and Government Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to comrade haxhi lleshi and comrade mehmet shehu, mostly warmly congratulating them on their re-election as president of the presidium of the people's assembly and chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania respectively.

full text of the message reads:

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania,

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania,

tirana

on the occasion of your re-election as president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania and chairman of the council of ministers respectively, we wish to express the warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the chinese people and government.

the chinese people sincerely wish that, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the fraternal albanian people will win new and still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in their struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism.

may the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian peoples flourish for ever.

may you achieve new successes in your work.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, november 1, 1974

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Chinese Football Team Plays First Match in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Nov. 1, 1974)

the chinese football team b played its first friendly match in the rain against the albanian "dynamo" football team at the "qemal stafa" stadium here yesterday. the match was warmly applauded by the spectators.

among those watching the contest were abdyl kellezi, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, ndue marashi, chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council and veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian state committee for physical training and sports.

a chinese sports delegation led by li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua were also among the spectators. an atmosphere of warmth and friendship between the peoples and football players of china and albania prevailed on the play-ground. the sportsmen showed no fear of fatigue and hardships and played a courageous and dauntless game.

the chinese football team led by pu cheng-yu arrived here on october 24 and was feted by the albanian state committee for physical training and sports on the evening.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Delegations Arrive in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 30, 1974)

the government delegation and the military goodwill delegation of the people's republic of china arrived here this evening to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution and to pay a friendly visit to algeria.

the government delegation is led by li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and the military goodwill delegation by chin chi-wei, commander of the chengtu units of the chinese people's liberation army.

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the chinese government delegation was met at the airport by abdelkader zaibek, minister of public works, and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador lin chung and the ambassadors of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the royal government of national union of cambodia, the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam were also present.

the chinese military goodwill delegation was met by khelil, director of the logistics department of the ministry of defence, and aitidir rachid, military attache of the algerian embassy in china.

the men's basketball team of kirin province, china, had arrived here on october 28 to take part in the celebrations.

Algerian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Armed Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

chaieb taleb-bendiab, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of algeria to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution.

among the guests at the reception were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including huang shu-tse, hsu pin-chou, chai tse-min and wang lei.

ambassador chaieb taleb-bendiab and minister chi peng-fei made toasts at the reception which was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of algeria and china.

the algerian ambassador reviewed the history of the armed struggle waged by the algerian people against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation. he said that the algerian people did not forget the freedom fighters who had fought for the cause of national independence, the people's rights and for the settlement of their own affairs without any

outside interference. algeria resolutely supports the just struggles of the people of other third world countries, the ambassador stated.

in his toast, minister chi peng-fei said that the algerian people, with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism, had set a shining example for the african national liberation movement in winning the great victory of national independence through arduous armed struggle. he pointed out: "the algerian government led by president houari boumedienne pursues a policy of non-alignment in international affairs. it opposes imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, resolutely supports the egyptian, syrian and palestinian people in their just struggle against israeli aggression and renders an active support to the african, asian and latin american people in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence. and it has thus made an outstanding contribution to the united struggle of the people of the third world countries against imperialism and won the admiration and appreciation of the chinese people and the people of various countries of the world.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the reception.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Wu Teh Meets Australian Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, met and had a friendly conversation this evening with the visiting australian cultural delegation led by professor p.h. karmel, chairman of the australian council for the arts. after the meeting, he accompanied the australian guests to a music and dance performance.

australian ambassador to china s.a. fitzgerald was present on the occasion.

also present were wang man-tien, deputy head, and hao liang and liu ching-tang, members, of the cultural group under the state council, and leading members of departments concerned including wu fan-wu, hsiao teh and hou tsai-lin.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Peking for Belgium, Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

a chinese gymnastics team led by chang chun-ying, with pai feng-chih as deputy leader, left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to belgium and luxembourg.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Burmese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met thakin chan tun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the socialist republic of the union of burma to china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials.

the ambassador arrived in peking on october 30.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Minister Calls on Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 31, 1974)

head of the chinese government delegation and minister of the first ministry of machine-building li shui-ching and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the guest house of the pine club here today.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were cambodian minister of foreign affairs sarin chhak, other high-ranking officials, chau seng and thiounn prasith, as well as cambodian ambassador to algeria snguon chem.

the chinese government delegation is here to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the algerian armed revolution.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Youth Football Delegation Leaves for African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

a chinese youth football delegation with kuan hung-hsin as leader and chen cheng-ta as deputy leader left peking by air on october 29 for a friendly visit to chad, burundi, rwanda and ethiopia.

CHINA AND FRANCE

CAAC First Airliner Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 31, 1974)

the first airliner of the civil aviation administration of china (caac) on the peking-karachi-paris international air service arrived here yesterday.

the crew of the chinese airliner were welcomed at the charles de gaulle airport by representatives of the caac representation in paris.

CHINA AND IRAN

Shahanshah and Shahbanou of Iran Receive Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tehran, Oct. 31, 1974)

the shahanshah of iran mohammad reza pahlavi received at sadabad palace yesterday chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen, who is to leave his post for home. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the shahbanou (empress) of iran farah pahlavi received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih today.

Chinese Ambassador Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Tehran, Nov. 1, 1974)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen left his post for home today.

seeing him off at the airport were bahman ahanin, acting director-general of the protocol department, and kayoomars vezeen, director of the 7th political department, of the iranian ministry of foreign affairs as well as diplomatic envoys of friendly countries to iran.

prince gholam reza pahlavi and his wife received the ambassador and his wife on october 28.

prior to this, minister of foreign affairs abbas ali khalatbari and his wife gave a farewell dinner in honour of the ambassador and his wife.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hua Kuo-feng Meets Japanese Socialist Party Activists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese socialist party activists' delegation with yuuji soga as leader and yasutoshi akamatsu as secretary-general.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, vice-president and secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, shan ta-chi, yeh chi-yung and huang shih-ming.

China's Central Philharmonic Society Group Gives Concert in Fukuoka

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 31, 1974)

the visiting group of the central philharmonic society of china gave a concert in fukuoka city yesterday evening to the warm welcome of an audience of 1,800.

among those present at the concert were kazuma shindo, mayor of fukuoka city; hatano, representative of the mayor of kitakyushu city; takayuki anasako, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the japanese communist party (left); and other japanese personages.

after the piano concerto "the yellow river" and the symphonic suite "the white-haired girl", fukuoka mayor kazuma shindo and other japanese friends as well as a representative of the fukuoka branch of the general association of korean residents in japan presented bouquets to conductor li teh-lun and pianist yin cheng-chung. the chinese artists sang two japanese songs at the concert which were received with prolonged applause.

after the concert, many japanese friends went backstage to congratulate the chinese artists on their success and had cordial conversations with them. a representative of the japanese paper "choshu shimbun" presented to the chinese group a red banner signed by many japanese friends.

after the chinese group's arrival in fukuoka, lin li-yun, head, kang hsin-pin, deputy head, and some members of the group called on keiichi kuwahara, deputy governor of fukuoka prefecture, and kazuma shindo, mayor of fukuoka city. they held a forum with japanese friends of the fukuoka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

lin li-yun and others also met with leading members of the fukuoka branch of the general association of korean residents in japan.

the chinese group arrived in fukuoka on the afternoon of october 29th after a friendly visit and performance in hiroshima city.

Japanese Defense Attache to China Gives Cocktail Party Marking Self-Defense Forces Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

colonel mizuho yoshihara, defence attache of the japanese embassy in peking, and his wife gave a cocktail party at noon today to mark the anniversary of the japanese self-defence forces day.

among the guests attending the cocktail party were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang ti-kang, tang yuan, wang hsiao-yun, yin tso-chen and liu hua.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present. military attaches of various countries to china were also present.

Japanese Railway Engineering Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

an 11-member japanese railway engineering delegation led by mamoru takiyama, chief engineer of the japanese national railways, flew in here this evening at the invitation of the chinese society of civil engineering.

it was greeted at the airport by han li-ping, leading member of the host society, and miao chiu-lin and mei chung-teh.

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present were also kunitoshi kiko, second secretary of the japanese embassy in peking, and hiroaki kitamura, liaison member in peking of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade.

Sian Municipality Friendship Delegation Gives Reception in Nara

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 1, 1974)

the visiting friendship delegation from the chinese city of sian gave a return reception in nara city yesterday.

guests present at the reception were chuzaburo kagita, mayor of nara; toshikazu kato, speaker of the nara municipal assembly; ryozo okuda, governor of nara prefecture; norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association; other japanese friends and representatives of korean and chinese residents in nara.

addressing the reception, leader of the delegation sun chang-hsing expressed hearty thanks to the people of nara for their hospitality and said that it fully reflected the friendly feelings of the people and friends of various circles in nara towards the people of sian and in other parts of china. he expressed the hope that the chinese and japanese people would "join hands and work for the continuous development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between china and japan and the constant strengthening of the friendship between the people of the two countries and of sian and nara on the basis of the spirit and principles of the china-japan joint statement".

mayor chuzaburo kagita also spoke at the reception. he said that the friendly visit of the sian delegation to nara will further promote friendly intercourse between the two countries and two cities. he hoped that the people of nara and sian will write down with their own hands a new chapter in the annals of friendship on the basis of the history of long-standing friendship in the past and let this friendship be carried on from generation to generation.

the sian friendship delegation arrived in nara on october 26. mayor chuzaburo kagita and speaker toshikazu kato and other leading members of the nara municipal government personally accompanied the delegation in visits to factories, villages, schools and scenic spots which show close relations with the ancient chinese city of changan. members of the delegation

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held a discussion with friendly youth organizations of nara. dinner parties in honour of the delegation were given by mayor kagita and governor okuda.

the delegation concluded its friendly visit to nara and left for yokohama today. it was seen off at the railway station by mayor kagita and speaker kato and more than 1,000 other people. when the train passed kyoto, mayor of kyoto motoki funabashi, speaker of the kyoto municipal assembly shigeya fukushima, and hundreds of people were waiting at the railway station to greet the delegation.

China's Central Philharmonic Society Group Concludes Visit to Kyushu, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Nov. 1, 1974)

the visiting group of the central philharmonic society of china flew back here today after concluding its friendly visit and performance tour in kyushu.

following its visit to fukuoka city on october 30, the group gave a concert in kurume city on the evening of october 31. the symphonic suite "the white haired-girl", the piano concerto "the yellow river" and a selection of excerpts from the revolutionary symphonic music "taking tiger mountain by strategy" were played at the concert.

mayor of kurume city toshiyuki chikami and leading members of the local branches under the fukuoka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) were present at the concert. among the audience of over 1,000, many came from nagasaki, kumamoto, chikugo saga and other places.

the performance of the chinese artists were warmly received by the audience who greeted them with stormy applause at the end of the concert. some japanese friends and artists went backstage to shake hands with the chinese artists to congratulate them on their success. a representative of the mayor of kurume presented bouquets to conductor li teh-lun and pianist shih shu-cheng.

earlier, lin li-yun, leader, kang hsin-pin, deputy leader, and some members of the group had called on the mayor of kurume.

lin li-yun, kang hsin-pin, li teh-lun and some members of the group held a meeting with japanese

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artists of the haguruma troupe in fukuoka city on october 31. taku yamamoto, director general of the haguruma troupe, said that the revolutionary music played by the chinese group is an inspiration to the japanese people in their struggle for the early conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between china and japan. it encourages the japanese and the chinese people to unite together in opposing the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union and the revival of japanese militarism. lin li-yun and others of the chinese group conveyed to the japanese friends the best regards of the central philharmonic society, chinese artists and other chinese people. at the meeting, chinese and japanese artists exchanged experiences in carrying out cultural activities among the masses. they gave performance at the meeting. the japanese friends presented to the central philharmonic society group a red banner with the inscription: "long live the revolutionary line of literature and art".

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Volleyballers Leave Mexico for France

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 30, 1974)

the men's team of the volleyball delegation of the people's republic of china with chang cih-huai as head left here today on a friendship visit to france.

the chinese volleyballers had taken part in the eighth world volleyball championships here and made a friendship visit to mexico.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Fetes Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

(NCNA-English Wellington, Nov. 1, 1974)

new zealand minister of agriculture and fisheries c.j. moyle gave a luncheon here today in honour of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng now on a friendly visit in new zealand.

deputy prime minister and minister of finance r.j. tizard, under-secretary for agriculture and

fisheries b.g. barclay, deputy secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs m. norrish, deputy secretary of the department of trade and industry a.w. broadbent and other new zealand government officials attended the luncheon. chinese ambassador pei tsien-chang was also present.

earlier today new zealand minister of trade and industry w. freer and minister moyle respectively met with minister sha feng and his party and had friendly talks with them.

in the evening the chinese ambassador gave a dinner for the visit of minister sha feng, which was attended by minister moyle and other new zealand government officials.

minister sha feng and his party arrived here yesterday evening after touring the north island of new zealand.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Lassalle's Ghost Reappears

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

in recent years, the soviet revisionist clique has repeatedly called on the soviet people to "work persistently" for the "improvement of their welfare."

in this respect, leonid brezhnev is particularly energetic in his clamours. in a speech made in moscow in june this year, he said that labour was "the only source of securing welfare." in another speech in kiev in july last year, he said: "only labour will ensure welfare to us." during his visit to uzbek in september last year, he babbled: "to improve the welfare of the soviets," "the reliable way is through labour, labour and labour."

"welfare stems from only one source," "that is, labour," "there is no other way to improve the people's welfare than labour" and so on and so forth -- these absurdities can be found in numerous statements made by other soviet revisionist leaders and in the soviet press.

the keynote for this whole set of fallacies advanced by the soviet revisionist leading clique was set at the soviet revisionists' 24th congress.

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thumbing through the documents of the soviet revisionists' 24th congress, one finds in the "directives on the five-year economic development plan of the u.s.s.r. for 1971-1975" such extremely preposterous statements as "labour is the source of wealth" and only more labour could yield more welfare.

as to the fallacies that "labour is the source of wealth" and that "labour is the only source of welfare," they remind one of the notorious opportunist ferdinand lassalle. as early as more than 100 years ago, lassalle put forward the fallacy "the division of labour is the source of all wealth." later, the opportunist document "gotha programme" again peddled this sinister ware, alleging: "labour is the source of all wealth and all culture," only to be sharply repudiated by the great proletarian revolutionary teachers marx and engels.

marx explicitly pointed out that "labour is not the source of all wealth" and that only in so far as a labourer "from the beginning behaves towards nature, the primary source of all instruments and subjects of labour, as an owner, treats her as belonging to him, does his labour become the source of use values, therefore, also of wealth." in his "critique of the gotha programme," marx penetratingly pointed out that the crux of lassalle's absurdities lay precisely in the fact that he "avoided to mention" the fundamental condition of who was going to possess the material conditions of labour, or the means of production. when the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in germany was growing ever fiercer at that time, lassalle, the self-styled "student of marx", tried his best to spread among workers the idea of cooperation between labour and capital and to hoodwink the working class asking them to pay no heed to the fact that the means of production had fallen into the hands of the capitalists, but only to toil and sweat for the bourgeoisie.

more than 100 years have elapsed but lassalle's ghost has reappeared in the kremlin. this is not at all surprising in the soviet union where capitalism has been restored. brezhnev and company, who have styled themselves as "students of marx", now hawk lassalle's shopworn wares in a big way and pay lip-service to labour in the same way as lassalle did, trying to cover up the daily-growing class contradictions in the soviet union and drive the people to work hard for the soviet revisionist renegade clique in order to prop up its reactionary rule.

under the rule of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, the broad masses of the soviet working people, who have already lost means of production and the basic right as masters of their own country, have again

been reduced to the status of hired labourers ruthlessly exploited and fleeced by a handful of the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists. in recent years, the working people in the soviet union have opposed the soviet revisionists' rule in various forms. absenteeism, strikes and slow-downs as well as the great fluidity of workers have caused huge losses to the soviet economy. a report of "trud" said that the industrial branch of the russian federative republic alone suffered a loss of 3,400 million roubles in 1971 owing to the remarkable fluidity of young workers. a soviet book "the progress of sciences and technique and labour productivity" published in 1972 said that the loss of work hours caused by workers' slow-downs and work stoppages accounted for 15 to 20 per cent of the total work hours. a soviet economist told a u.s. reporter that as a result of absenteeism, slow-downs and accidents, the soviet union sustained a loss of 18,000 million u.s. dollars in one year.

the soviet revisionist clique is deeply worried in face of the mounting resistance of the broad masses of the people and the serious economic predicament they are in at home. while intensifying fascist suppression, they have to make demagogic propaganda in an attempt to convince people that the soviet working people are suffering from hardships today because they are not working hard enough and that only by working harder can they have a better living. in fact people are more and more conscious of the fact that in the soviet union today, working for the so-called "welfare" actually means to toil and sweat for the "privileges" of a handful of bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists. by means of profits and taxes, this privileged class possesses gratis enormous wealth created by workers and voraciously sucks the life-blood of the working people through high salary and bonuses as well as other extra incomes. some workers said indignantly: "the leaders and directors have whatever they want: cars, villas, etc.... but we workers have only two hands." this is what the soviet revisionist renegade clique means by working for "welfare" as preached glibly by this clique.

"to improve people's well-being" is but a pretext while the real purpose is to compel the people to work. in making the soviet people "work, work and work again" for them, the soviet revisionist clique is in fact seeking "welfare, welfare and welfare again" for a handful of people. this is why they have not scrupled to pick up again the tattered flag of lassalle to deceive people.

obviously lassalle is not in a position to help brezhnev but on the contrary only serves to reveal the old and new opportunists as birds of a feather and awaken the soviet people to the fact that brezhnev and his like are outright renegades to marxism-leninism in theory and in action.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Gymnastics Team Leaves Peking for Switzerland, France

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

a chinese gymnastics team led by ma hsiao-yuan with lan ya-lan as its deputy leader left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to switzerland and france.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Director of Anatolian News Agency Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 31, 1974)

turkish guests attila onuk, director of the anatolian news agency, and gonul buran, head of the international department of the agency, left here for home today via hongkong after winding up their visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by tu tao-cheng and chan chien-feng, leading members of departments concerned, and yang pu-sheng, a leading member of a department of the hsinhua news agency who had accompanied the guests on the visit.

chao cho-yun, member of the standing committee of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a dinner in honour of the turkish guests yesterday evening.

the turkish guests arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on october 29. while in china, they visited peking, shanghai and kwangchow, where they saw industrial, agricultural and educational units and the china export commodities fair. they also toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet for Ugandan Friendship Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of e.l. athiyo, ugandan minister of commerce and industry, his wife and the ugandan friendship trade delegation he is leading.

attending were ugandan ambassador to china w.s.k. matovu and officials of the ugandan embassy in peking.

present were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang keng-ho, lin po-ching, li heng, tien kuang-tao, meng jen-na, han fang-yu, yu tun-hua, chang ping and wei huan-tu.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. in his toast, minister li chiang noted that china and uganda are both developing countries, belonging to the third world. "we are convinced that the current visit to china of the ugandan friendship trade delegation will surely further promote the development of the economic and trade relations and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries."

minister athiyo said: "uganda and china are very good friends. we are both opposed to imperialist control over other countries, zionist aggression in the middle east, and the inhuman and oppressive regimes in south africa." he proposed to drink for the friendship between the people of uganda and china.

minister li chiang and vice-minister yao yi-lin held talks with minister athiyo today.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Reviews South African Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 30, 1974)

the u.n. security council held eleven meetings from october 18 up to today reviewing the relationship between the united nations and the south african racist regime in accordance with a resolution recently adopted by the current session of the u.n. general assembly.

before the council was a draft resolution jointly sponsored by four member states of the council, namely, kenya, mauritania, cameroon and iraq, asking the council to recommend to the general assembly "the immediate expulsion of south africa from the united nations in compliance with article 6 of the charter". article 6 of the u.n. charter reads: "a member of the united nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the general assembly upon the recommendation of the security council."

statements have been made at the council meetings one after another by representatives from many third world countries including algeria, dahomey, egypt, ghana, guinea, guyana, kuwait, libya, madagascar, mali, mauritius, morocco, nigeria, pakistan, peru, the congo, qatar, sierra leone, somalia, syria, tunisia, uganda, tanzania, upper volta and zaire. they severely condemned the south african racist regime for its policy of apartheid and racial discrimination at home and its various criminal activities abroad, including its illegal occupation of namibia, its collusion with the reactionary authorities of southern rhodesia in suppression of the zimbabwe people and its repeated provocations against the neighbouring african countries, and unanimously demanded that the reactionary racist regime of south africa be expelled immediately from the united nations.

a socalled representative of the south african racist regime made a long speech at the council meeting in a vain attempt to defend itself, but his speech was thoroughly repudiated by the representatives of the third world countries.

rashleigh jackson, representative of guyana, said that the south african racist regime was a cancer in the body politic of africa. years of warnings and condemnations had had no effect, and the security council should take measures appropriate to the gravity of the matter, he added.

moulaye el hassen, representative of mauritania, said that the presence in the united nations of the racist

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regime of pretoria was an affront to the united nations and its charter and a serious attack on human rights and the dignity of the african people.

haissam kelani, representative of syria, said that the continued membership of the pretoria regime was an anomaly and a mockery of the united nations in the eyes of the world.

representatives of the national liberation movements in southern africa were also invited to make statements at the meetings.

chinese representative huang hua pointed out in his speech that the general assembly has adopted with an overwhelming majority a decision rejecting the credentials of the representatives of the south african racist regime and calling upon the security council to review the relationship between the united nations and south africa. the resolution calls upon the security council to pass a solemn verdict on the south african racist regime in accordance with the principles of the u.n. charter. this is entirely just.

after citing the crimes committed by the south african racists, he pointed out: "the south african authorities are pursuing a genocidal policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and practising fascist tyranny at home, while externally it is colluding with southern rhodesia and other colonialist regimes in repression of the national liberation struggles and making repeated provocations against the neighbouring independent african states in serious threat to their independence and security. moreover, they are the faithful agent protecting the enormous economic interests of world imperialism in southern africa."

huang hua sternly refuted the argument of the "representative" of the south african authorities in defence of their crimes.

he said that the deeds of the reactionary south african authorities have revealed their utter contempt for the charter of the united nations and its numerous resolutions. this is a challenge to the overwhelming majority of the u.n. member states. the chinese delegation held that the security council should adopt the resolution calling for the expulsion of south africa from the u.n. without any delay, he said.

he refuted the argument that "the expulsion of south africa is not in keeping with the legal procedure of the united nations" and the expulsion of south africa will lead to the loss of u.n. "restraint" over it.

as a matter of fact, he said, those who chant such tune with the greatest vigour are exactly those who have long been deliberately violating the arms embargo against south africa and giving energetic support to the reactionary south african authorities in various fields.

huang hua said, to eliminate the evils of racism and colonialism, it is necessary first of all to overthrow the rule of colonialism and imperialism and win complete national liberation. the oppressed people and nations must never pin the hopes of their liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. they can win victory only by strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle.

huang hua pointed out that the u.n. general assembly has already rejected the credentials of the representatives of the south african racists. if the draft resolution should be vetoed by certain members of the security council, that will only further expose the intransigence of the south african racists and their supporters who will find themselves in greater isolation and passivity among the people of the world, but the african people's struggle will not be affected in the least. africa belongs to the african people. azania belongs to the azanian people, and not to the handful of racists.

huang hua said that the chinese government and people have consistently supported the people of africa and azania in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

before casting his vote, u.s. representative john scali said loudly that his country's attitude regarding apartheid was "categorical opposition to it". "it is evil. it is ugly," he shouted. then, he described the four-nation draft resolution for the expulsion of south africa as "a major strategic mistake". he went so far as to quibble that the u.s. delegation would vote against the draft resolution because the united states believed that "south africa should continue to be exposed over and over again to the blunt expression of the abhorrence of mankind for apartheid." "south africa could hear of this abhorrence only from afar, were we to cast them from our ranks, beyond the range of our voice," he alleged.

the british and french representatives took a similar approach.

the co-sponsors of the four nation draft resolution made their statements respectively before the voting. the representative of iraq said that there was no choice for the united nations but to resort to surgery. the representative of kenya said that truth could not be obscured by the veto. their statements were welcomed with warm applause by the audience.

then, the draft resolution was put to vote. 10 including australia, cameroon, china, indonesia, iraq, kenya, mauritania, and peru voted in favour of the draft resolution. austria and costa rica abstained. the united states, britain and france voted against it. because of the negative votes of the three permanent members of the council, the draft resolution was not adopted.

michel njine, representative of cameroon and president of the security council, made a statement after the vote. he expressed his thanks to all those representatives who had voted for the draft resolution, saying that the oppressed people of azania would always remember the political significance of that support.

Chinese Delegation for World Food Conference Leaves Peking for Rome

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

a chinese delegation led by leader hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and deputy leader li yung-kai left here for rome by air today to attend the world food conference of the united nations.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng and leading members of departments concerned, including ling ching, li tzu-liang and liu chi-tsai.

, another deputy leader of the delegation pi chi-lung is already in rome.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

"Voice of Vietnam" Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

a delegation of "voice of viet nam" led by chief editor tran lam arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were teng kang and chang chen-tung, acting director and first deputy director of the central broadcasting administration,

and leading members of departments concerned chen chun, chao ti-sheng and ma yu-chen.

also present at the airport were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and le tu vinh, staff correspondent of the viet nam news agency and the vietnamese paper "nhan dan" in peking.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Zairian National Education Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the friendship delegation of national education of zaire led by mabolia inengo tra buato, commissioner of state for national education.

zairian ambassador to china nguvulu lubunda attended the meeting.

also present were chai tse-min and ting hsueh-sung, president and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned lo hsu, hu shou-hsin, chu ma-hung, hsieh hsieh-ho and chao chun-sheng.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Zambia, Tanzania and Madagascar

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

a chinese government trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh left here by air this evening on a friendly visit to the republic of zambia, the united republic of tanzania and the malagasy republic.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading

members of departments concerned, including chang keng-ho and ho pao-chung.

also present at the airport were r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in china.

Chinese Military Goodwill Delegation Returns from Zambia

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1974)

the chinese military goodwill delegation led by chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, returned here by air this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of zambia's independence and paying a friendly visit to zambia.

among those greeting the delegation at the airport were hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, sun hung-chen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

p.l. kasanda, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, was also present.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Marxist-Leninist and Mass Organizations Greet Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1974)

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china have received messages from marxist-leninist organizations and mass organizations of a number of countries.

these messages warmly greet china's national day and congratulate the chinese people on their great victory in socialist revolution and socialist construction and on the diplomatic front in the past 25 years under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao.

the messages were sent by: the political bureau of the french revolutionary communist party (marxist-leninist); the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) "red line"; helge sommerrock, of the central committee of the workers' federation for the reconstruction of the west german communist party; klaus sender, chairman of the central committee of the west german communist party (marxists-leninists) "new unity"; egil engeland, chairman of the central committee of the communist workers' federation of norway; the central committee of the marxist-leninist communists' federation of sweden (revolutionary); torben hansen (secretary), of the political bureau of the danish communist workers' league (marxists-leninists); the marxist-leninist union of struggle of sweden; eduardo aquevede, deputy general secretary, gonzalo ojeda, in charge of the international commission, of the movement of the people's united action of chile; the party group of the marxists-leninists organization of greece; doerner, of the communist league of luxemburg; the department of international relations of the portuguese communist party (marxist-leninist); victor mendez, permanent delegate in europe of "the voice of proletariat" of dominica (organization of marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought); the national central committee of the black workers congress of the united states; the communist youth league of sweden and the italian student movement of milan.

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